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Utah Homebuilding: Decline, Structural Changes, and Demand Factors

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Six times since 1950 Utah's homebuilding industry has experienced a decline in building activity. Each time the industry has recovered and then resumed doing business-as-usual. But the record high interest rates of this recession have wounded the industry more severely than in the past and have modified money markets in such fundamental ways that a restructuring of the industry is under way.

The changes are likely to touch every aspect of the homebuilding business — the homebuyer, forms of ownership, production and marketing of homes, and types of housing developments. In the future, there will be fewer but larger builders providing smaller homes in higher density, less ambitious projects. Mortgage money will no longer be supplied primarily by savings and loan institutions as deregulation opens new fields of investment to them. New lenders will assume less risk, protecting themselves through variable rate mortgages and stricter loan terms.

Although the changes in the industry are bound to be significant, just how much they will affect the demand for housing is unclear. Less ambiguous is the effect of the so-called long-run demand factors on homebuilding activities — demand factors such as new household formations, population growth, net in-migration, and employment growth.

This article will discuss some of the changes under way in Utah's housing market as well as analyze the long-run determinants of demand for the housing industry. But first it is important to put the current housing recession in historical perspective.

Utah's Housing Recession

New housing activity in Utah has been declining for five consecutive years (Figure 1). By the end of 1982 the number of new residential dwelling permits will have fallen nearly 70 percent from the 1977 all-time high, making this housing recession in Utah the longest and most severe on record. Compared to the nation, the local recession has been longer, by one year, and more severe — a decline in residential construction of 70 percent versus 45 percent (Tables 1 and 2).

Dwelling Permits Authorized in Utah
(1950 – 1981)

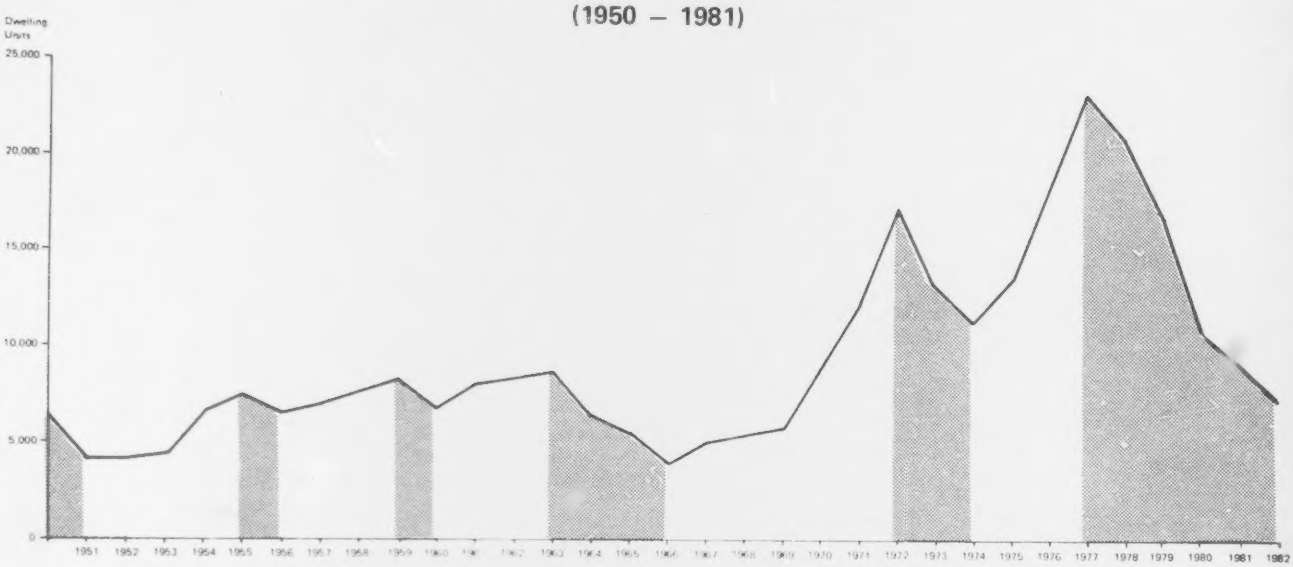

Table 1
Dwelling Permits Authorized for Residential Construction United States
(In Thousands)

	Single Family Dwelling Units	Multi-Family Dwelling Units	Total	Percent Change
1970	787.6	659.9	1,447.5	–
1971	1,039.2	969.2	1,944.6	34.3
1972	1,221.4	1,071.6	2,293.0	17.9
1973	1,089.6	956.1	2,054.7	–10.4
1974	818.1	479.1	1,297.3	–36.9
1975	815.1	270.2	1,085.3	–16.3
1976	1,015.9	369.1	1,421.1	30.9
1977	1,347.9	505.7	1,853.5	30.4
1978	1,434.1	541.5	1,975.6	6.6
1979	1,169.8	594.9	1,764.6	–10.7
1980	811.1	520.4	1,331.4	–24.5
1981	674.3	449.4	1,123.7	–15.6

Source: McGraw-Hill Information Systems, *Dodge Construction Potentials*, Various Years (New York, New York).

Table 2
Dwelling Permits Authorized for Residential Construction in Utah

	Single Family Dwelling Units	Multi-Family Dwelling Units	Total	Percent Change
1970	5,954	3,116	9,070	–
1971	6,766	6,011	12,777	40.9
1972	8,807	8,513	17,320	35.6
1973	7,546	5,904	13,450	–22.3
1974	8,284	3,217	11,501	–14.5
1975	10,901	2,811	13,712	19.2
1976	13,546	5,057	18,621	35.8
1977	17,424	5,858	23,282	25.0
1978	15,618	5,646	21,264	–8.7
1979	12,570	4,197	16,767	–21.1
1980	7,760	3,141	10,901	–35.0
1981	5,413	3,840	9,253	–15.1

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

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The downturn has not been confined to new construction. Real estate sales, primarily existing housing, have also declined (Tables 3 and 4). In 1978, there were nearly 9,500 residential real estate transactions valued at $500 million in the Salt Lake Metropolitan area. By 1981 the number of transactions had fallen 40 percent and dollar volume of sales, 18 percent.

A growing number of Utah homeowners have also been seriously affected by this recession. The high cost of housing and the highest rate of unemployment since 1941 have combined to drive the percent of past due mortgage loans to record levels. In the second quarter of 1982, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America reported that 6.57 percent of all mortgages in Utah were past due. This compares to a national average of 5.56 percent and a regional average of 4.95 percent. Utah has the highest past due rate of any western state but both Nevada and Idaho have higher foreclosure rates. In the 1964-66 downturn, the state's second worst housing recession, the past due rate for Utah reached 5.5 percent.

Although the exact causes of the swings in the Utah housing cycle are difficult to pin down, the effects are obvious. Table 5 shows the decline in employment for selected housing-related employment sectors. Total employment for the selected sectors peaked in 1979 at 40,232, but has since fallen to 33,750. The hardest hit sector has been general contractors-residential, which has experienced a 41 percent drop in employment since 1978. The other sector most affected has been the construction trade where employment has fallen 22

Table 3
Number of Residential Sales in the Salt Lake Area

	Single Family Units	Condominiums	Duplexes	Apartments	Total
1976	5,856	287	309	203	6,655
1977	7,441	370	417	228	8,456
1978	8,228	582	462	225	9,497
1979	7,572	589	368	165	8,694
1980	6,049	587	306	129	7,071
1981	4,869	525	187	85	5,666

Table 4
Value of Residential Sales in the Salt Lake Area (Millions)

	Single Family Units	Condominiums	Duplexes	Apartments	Total
1976	$225.8	$11.5	$12.1	$15.7	$276.7
1977	325.5	15.9	19.3	25.1	386.0
1978	424.0	28.7	26.0	21.5	500.2
1979	454.3	32.3	24.2	17.6	527.8
1980	402.1	35.1	20.9	17.8	475.9
1981	349.5	34.6	13.2	11.6	408.9

Source: Salt Lake Board of Realtors, *Property Sold Catalog*, 1976 through 1981 (Salt Lake City, Utah).

Table 5

Employment in Selected Construction Related Sectors

	General Contractor Residential	Construction Trades	Wholesale: Lumber, Hardware Electric, Plumbing and Heating	Retail: Building Materials and Hardware	Savings and Loan Institutions	Real Estate Agents and Managers	Subdividers and Developers	Total
1975	3,201	12,074	4,877	3,862	697	1,266	732	26,709
1976	3,943	13,631	5,286	4,290	834	1,439	681	30,104
1977	4,843	16,014	5,630	4,729	948	1,550	792	34,506
1978	6,340	17,214	6,285	5,298	1,066	2,006	888	39,097
1979	5,779	18,519	6,499	5,415	1,212	1,866	942	40,232
1980	4,417	16,342	6,652	5,063	1,163	1,719	879	36,235
1981	3,702	14,526	6,751	4,862	1,193	1,773	943	33,750

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Utah Annual Report, Volume III*, Labor Market Information

percent. Surprisingly, employment in some sectors, such as wholesale lumber, hardware, electric, plumbing and heating, savings and loans, and real estate developers has held up.

Another economic measure that illustrates the severity of this recession is the amount of unemployment insurance paid and contributions assessed for the construction sector. In 1981 nearly 30 percent of paid-out unemployment insurance benefits went to employees of the construction sector while this sector paid in only 12 percent of the funds' total contributions. In other words, unemployment in the construction sector has required the economy as a whole to subsidize the construction industry (Table 6).

Table 6
Unemployment Insurance for Construction (Thousands)

Year	Contributions Assessed	Benefits Paid
1978	$7,214	$9,796
1979	8,337	11,754
1980	7,538	22,039
1981	8,189	20,882

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Volume II, Selected Years, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The housing recession's impact on construction activity, real estate sales, past due mortgages, employment and unemployment insurance can be quantified, measured and analyzed. What is more difficult to sort out is the effect of the recession on the efficiency of the homebuilding industry.

Violent swings in housing activity likely lead to higher costs by increasing the dropout rate of apprenticeship programs, increasing the inventory-carrying costs of suppliers and pushing up wages during peaks of the housing cycle. Furthermore, the housing cycle likely causes the utilization of too much labor and too little capital in the industry, which in turn spreads to those sectors supplying housing. This underutilization of capital deprives the industry of sufficient investment to reap the benefits of technological change and improvement that could lower housing costs.

Changes in the Housing Industry

This recession is forcing some significant changes on the housing industry. New sources of mortgage money are emerging, the type and size of a new home is changing, homeowners are opting for remodeling rather than building, and higher density housing is becoming more common. These changes are generally a reflection of the housing market's adjustment to higher costs due to rising interest rates. The Utah housing industry has not been insulated from these pressures for change.

Sources of Mortgage Money

As traditional sources of mortgage money become more expensive, the Utah Housing Finance Agency (UHFA) has played an increasingly important role in the local housing market. Since its organization in 1977 this state agency has supplied $512 million in mortgage funds at below market rates to Utah homebuyers.

The UHFA raises mortgage money through the sale of tax exempt bonds. The bonds are purchased by large institutional investors (banks, insurance companies) and private investors. Forty-four other states have agencies similar to UHFA, all operating programs designed to provide mortgage money at subsidized rates to their residents. Under the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Tax Act of 1980, the tax exempt status for UHFA and all other such agencies will expire December 31, 1983.

Tax exempt bonds issued by states, and in some cases cities and counties, have become very important sources of mortgage money. This is particularly important since savings and loan companies, the traditional source of mortgage money, have been freed through deregulation to invest their money elsewhere and consequently are reducing their investments in mortgages. In order to provide the homebuyer a source of mortgage money there is likely to be pressure on the U.S. Congress to extend the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Act beyond the 1983 deadline.

UHFA's most recent bond issue, completed in June 1982, provided 12 percent mortgage money to Utah homebuyers. The maximum price of a new home under this program is $65,000 and for an existing home, $48,870. A minimum downpayment of 5 percent is required and the income, for example, of a family of four cannot exceed $34,000 (each additional family member increases the income level by $500). This bond issue has raised $121 million in mortgage money for Utahns. It is expected that about $90 million will be used for new single-family homes between June 1982 and May 1983. This will provide financing for approximately 1,800 new homes, which will likely represent 25 to 30 percent of new single-family construction for the period.

These figures demonstrate just how important UHFA has become to the local housing industry. Prior to this $121 million issue UHFA had supplied mortgage money for 3,504 new homes and 5,121 existing homes, and also provided construction financing for 1,100 new apartment units. Proceeds from the most recent issue will be used almost entirely for new construction.

This new construction condition was part of a financial arrangement worked out by the State Legislature through a $5 million appropriation in the form of a loan to UHFA. This loan was necessary to satisfy a cash requirement imposed by the federal government. The State Legislature felt that the best return on their money would come from new construction activity which generates more sales taxes and income taxes than the sale of existing homes.

The programs of the UHFA have been very successful to date. However, the homebuyer has been considerably slower in accepting the most recent issue to date due to its relatively high interest rate, 12 percent compared to 6-3/8 to 9 percent for previous issues.

Another important potential source of mortgage money is public and private pension funds, currently an insignificant force in the mortgage market. Legislation in California has been introduced that would force public pension funds in the state to invest a fixed percentage or a fixed dollar amount of their funds in mortgages.

In Utah the State Retirement Fund controls most of the pension money of public employees (includes state and local government and school district employees). The financial strength of this fund is $1.3 billion and is expected to grow by $200 million in 1982. Under Utah law up to 15 percent of the value of the State Retirement Fund can be invested in real estate. Currently about 10 percent of the total portfolio is directly invested in real estate. However these investments are in office and industrial buildings rather than residential real estate. Managers of the fund feel they can earn higher rates of return in nonresidential real estate and stocks and bonds than in residential mortgages.

Manufactured Housing

Traditionally, homebuilding has been a relatively labor intensive industry but the growing mportance of manufactured housing signals an ndustry shift from labor to capital. In the future more new homes will be pre-built or manufactured and then delivered to the site.

The best market for manufactured housing in Utah has been non-metropolitan areas that have needed large scale housing projects, e.g., housing for power plant construction workers. In such cases the economies of scale of manufactured housing have favored this type of housing over the traditional "stick built" home.

In metropolitan areas manufactured housing has always been at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the stick builder. Stick builders have much greater flexibility for cost cutting and therefore have been more price competitive. But manufactured housing operators feel many of the small builders that have recently left the business will not return making it easier for them to enter the metropolitan market when the recovery gets started.

There are four manufactured housing operators in Utah – Interstate Homes Inc., Boise Homes, Precision-Bilt Homes and International Housing Division. The largest producer, Interstate Homes Inc., has recently completed construction of a $10 million, 235,000 square-foot manufacturing facility. This plant is one of the most modern manufactured housing plants in the nation and has a production capacity of about 50,000 square feet per week. Interstate Homes employs 300 workers and is capable of doubling its current production level without adding any new employees. Their production cycle for a new home is five days. Once the recession ends Interstate Homes hopes to produce approximately 2,000,000 square feet of manufactured buildings a year, about triple their current production.

Size of New Homes

As the cost of financing a home soared, the demand for smaller, more affordable homes also increased. Consequently the median size of new homes has been falling since the peak years of 1978 and 1979.

Year	Median Size U.S. (Sq. Ft.)
1970	1,385
1975	1,560
1976	1,620
1977	1,630
1978	1,650
1979	1,650
1980	1,570

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

In Utah data on the median size of a new home is only available for Salt Lake County. According to information from the local homebuilders association the median size of a new home in Salt Lake County was 1,252 square feet in 1977, and has declined to 1,160 square feet during the first six months of 1982. Although these local figures seem to indicate that homes are smaller in Utah, most of the homes included in the national survey do not have basements. A high percentage of the homes in the local survey have basement space that is not included in median size data. It is clear from both national and local data that the median size of a new home is declining.

Condominium Development

Condominiums are becoming a more important segment of the residential market. In general high density condominium living offers the homebuyer a location closer to schools, shopping centers, and employment centers at a lower price than most new single-family subdivisions. In 1977, condominiums represented only 3.2 percent of the new units built in Salt Lake County, but in 1981 the condominium share of the market had increased to 25.2 percent. This high percentage in 1981 is somewhat due to a few very large, high rise projects in downtown Salt Lake City. Nevertheless, the data indicate a trend toward more condominium units particularly given the announcements and plans for some of the other high rise condominiums in Salt Lake City.

American Cities (near Pioneer Park)	1,121 units
American Towers	400 units
Block 53 (3rd and 4th South' on State Street)	150 units
Garden Towers	38 units
Governor's Plaza	76 units
Grant Square (5th and 6th South on 3rd East)	192 units
Terrace Falls	80 units
Triad Utah	820 units
Wilshire	45 units

It has been several years since a substantial number of high rise condominiums have been built in Salt Lake City. At that time, 1972 - 1974, the market had difficulty in absorbing the number of new units and there is some risk that the high rise market is still not large enough to absorb the number of new units coming on the market in the next several months.

By their nature high rise projects are usually more difficult to build in phases and consequently a high rise project is generally a larger and more expensive project than a garden or townhouse condominium development. In the past two years most new condominium projects have been high rise projects. The cost of a new high rise condominium unit in Salt Lake City currently ranges from $90 - $110 a square foot compared to $55 - $80 a square foot for a new garden or townhouse condominium. There has been very little activity in new garden and townhouse developments in the last few years, but the new projects are likely to be small (100 units) rather than the high risk, large developments of the 1970's.

As is the case with all sectors of the housing market, condominium development and sales have slowed down; nevertheless, higher density housing is expected to continue to increase its share of the market as changing family patterns, soaring costs from inflation, land costs and regulation force more people out of the market for the traditional free-standing home into the condominium market.

Remodeling Activity

In the past low interest rates allowed home-owners considerable mobility. As long as the owner could get most of the equity out of his/her home, moving up to a larger home usually meant buying a new home. In today's market, moving up often takes the form of remodeling a kitchen or adding a bathroom. The data in Table 7 show the construction value of remodeling and rehabilitation work in Utah since 1975. As a percent of new residential construction remodeling has increased from 4.9 percent in 1975 to a record high of 10.5 percent through August 1982. During the 1964-1966 downturn, the value of remodeling and rehabilitation reached 10.4 percent of the value of new residential construction.

Table 7

Residential Construction Activity for Remodeling and Rehabilitation

Year	Value of Additions, Alterations and Repairs (Millions)	Additions, Alterations, and Repairs as Percent of New Residential Construction
1975	$15.1	4.9
1976	20.3	4.0
1977	23.7	3.3
1978	28.5	3.9
1979	34.8	5.4
1980	40.1	9.8
1981	37.8	8.4
1982 (thru August)	23.9	10.5

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Utah Construction Report*, December Issue, Years Indicated.

The potential for upgrading the quality of housing through remodeling and rehabilitating existing units has yet to be tapped, but if housing costs do not stabilize, remodeling and rehabilitation will become an important segment of the housing sector. Should this happen the demand for new housing would be reduced. However, the other changes occurring in the Utah housing industry, new sources of mortgage money, improved building techniques, smaller homes and higher density housing projects will generally lower costs and increase the demand for housing.

Housing Demand in Utah

During the 1950's and 1960's residential construction in Utah averaged a little over 6,000 new units a year, but beginning in 1970 construction activity accelerated quickly, reaching an all-time high of 9,070 and kept climbing to 17,320 in 1972, paused briefly during the 1973 - 1974 recession, then took off again, peaking in 1977 at

23,282 units. Residential construction in Utah had suddenly moved to a much higher level of activity, averaging nearly 16,000 new units a year for the 1970 - 1979 period.

Residential Construction Activity

1950 – 1959 (annual average)	6,125 units
1960 – 1969 (annual average)	6,450 units
1970 – 1979 (annual average)	15,775 units

1970	9,070	1975	13,712
1971	12,777	1976	18,621
1972	17,320	1977	23,282
1973	13,450	1978	21,264
1974	11,501	1979	16,767

Presumably this surge in building activity reflected an increased demand for housing. A review of the long run demand factors indicates there were some significant socioeconomic changes under way that were indeed responsible for a higher level of housing demand. But matching the demand and supply of housing is rarely achieved in the construction industry and it seems clear, particularly during the 1975 - 1979 period, there was a fair amount of overbuilding in the Utah market.

The unsold inventory of new homes increased from a few hundred in the early 1970's to over 1,800 in 1979. However these data give only an indication of the weakness of the market (Table 8), they are not comprehensive and represent only a portion of the speculative building undertaken by builders. The data include only FHA subdivisions in Salt Lake, Davis, Utah and Weber Counties that had five or more completions during the year. It is reasonable to assume that the actual unsold inventory was higher than the figures presented. The level of over-building in the late 1970's is undoubtedly responsible, in part, for the severity of the housing recession in Utah.

Demand Factors

The increased building activity in Utah during the 1970's was a response by homebuilders to rapid increases in population, new household formations and employment. These long-run housing demand factors were undergoing significant increases during the 1970's as illustrated by the data below.

	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979
Population Increase	201,765	168,646	401,764
Net In-Migration	10,105	–15,000	150,000
New Household Formations (Marriages and Divorces)	80,641	119,702	201,571
Employment	63,183	85,373	189,765

Table 8

Unsold Inventory of New Homes in FHA Subdivisions

Year	Salt Lake County	Davis County	Weber County	Utah County	Total
1970	51	10	60	21	142
1971	33	6	20	4	63
1972	34	3	55	36	128
1973	102	3	21	25	151
1974	248	70	88	73	479
1975	456	70	163	154	693
1976	486	96	68	133	783
1977	679	158	107	152	1,096
1978	390	169	152	264	975
1979	896	174	106	665	1,841

Source: Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the case of population, new household formations and employment, the 1970 - 1979 period was characterized by levels of growth significantly higher than experienced in the past. The population increase for the state in the 1970's was twice as high as in the 1950's and 1960's; and similar increases were recorded for both new household formations and employment.

Prior to the 1970's, Utah experienced very little net in-migration and in fact for most decades there was net out-migration. However, during the 1970-1979 period, net in-migration totaled 150,000. This level of net in-migration was very important to the recent upsurge in the demand for housing. In most cases, in-migration is composed of families with immediate housing needs.

Conclusion

The rapid acceleration in residential construction activity during the 1970's is explained, in part, by the size of the increases in population, new household formations, employment and net in-migration. When these favorable developments were combined with the availability of mortgage money at low interest rates, the outcome was the largest boom in residential construction in Utah's history.

By the end of 1978 the boom had lost its momentum and the expected decline in construction activity had begun. The high rates of building activity of the mid-1970's simply were not sustainable, even at interest rates of 9 percent to 10 percent. What began in 1978 as the usual downside of the housing cycle turned into disaster for Utah's construction industry, as mortgage rates moved above 13 percent in 1980 and exceeded 15 percent in 1981 and 1982. Prolonged high interest rates have turned this Utah housing slump into the longest and most severe on record and are forcing changes, at least for the next few years, on the shape of the homebuilding industry.

The Census of Housing

The Bureau of the Census has recently published detailed data on the housing characteristics of cities, towns, and counties in Utah. The following tables include some of these data.

Selected Housing Characteristics for Counties
1980

Counties	Total Housing Units	Total Persons	Persons per Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Units	Renter Occupied Units	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent
Beaver	1,817	4,378	3.06	1,203	225	$39,900	$111
Box Elder	10,298	33,222	3.31	7,716	2,092	52,600	159
Cache	18,864	57,176	3.16	11,544	6,014	55,400	158
Carbon	8,192	22,179	3.03	5,531	1,711	46,500	184
Daggett	737	769	3.15	145	99	51,500	126
Davis	41,566	146,540	3.58	31,095	8,899	64,400	210
Duchesne	4,478	12,565	3.57	2,832	667	46,500	172
Emery	3,703	11,451	3.48	2,604	672	50,000	223
Garfield	1,770	3,673	3.00	988	208	38,600	126
Grand	3,046	8,241	2.98	2,139	620	50,600	189
Iron	6,248	17,349	3.28	3,916	1,252	49,900	155
Juab	1,969	5,530	3.21	1,438	269	40,200	153
Kane	2,186	4,024	3.12	1,031	255	46,500	133
Millard	3,290	8,970	3.28	2,258	470	42,500	132
Morgan	1,400	4,917	3.63	1,132	223	63,500	127
Piute	619	1,329	3.06	378	57	34,300	103
Rich	1,497	2,100	3.21	499	155	44,600	155
Salt Lake	214,572	619,066	3.03	137,350	64,392	59,200	203
San Juan	3,746	12,253	4.04	2,262	756	37,400	123
Sanpete	5,639	14,620	3.17	3,726	728	41,300	127
Sevier	5,422	14,727	3.19	3,884	703	46,100	160
Summit	5,879	10,198	3.02	2,498	883	69,900	220
Tooele	8,566	26,033	3.23	5,821	2,145	50,[illegible]00	179
Uintah	6,621	20,506	3.44	4,695	1,254	50,800	203
Utah	62,337	218,106	3.59	38,112	20,403	62,200	173
Wasatch	4,472	8,523	3.26	2,007	588	55,700	179
Washington	9,723	26,065	3.28	5,995	1,806	57,800	177
Wayne	848	1,911	3.11	511	104	41,600	102
Weber	50,501	144,616	2.99	33,862	13,781	53,700	174

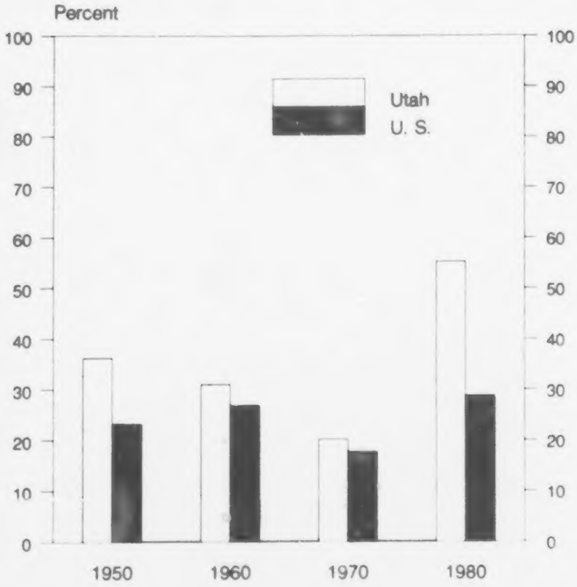
Source: Bureau of the Census, *General Housing Characteristics Utah*, HC 80-1-A46 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1982.

Selected Housing Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000 Population
1980

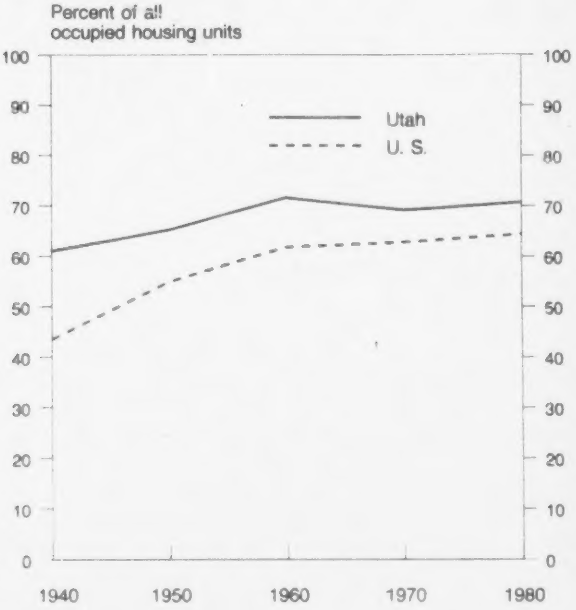
Places	Total Housing Units	Total Persons	Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit	Owner Occupied Units	Renter Occupied Units	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent
Alpine City	619	2,649	4.64	501	70	$83,600	$188
Blanding City	835	3,118	3.96	595	178	48,400	155
Centerville City	2,282	8,069	3.67	1,905	293	75,100	222
Clinton City	1,507	5,777	3.96	1,349	108	54,400	250
Draper City	1,260	5,521	3.73	983	233	72,900	180
East Layton City	958	3,531	3.86	796	115	75,700	251
Ephraim City	792	2,810	3.29	530	186	44,800	133
Farmington City	1,286	4,691	3.83	993	225	76,500	216
Fruit Heights City	743	2,728	3.86	646	61	94,800	318
Grantsville City	1,348	4,419	3.49	1,018	247	50,000	234
Heber City	1,497	4,362	3.11	1,025	359	51,800	356
Helper City	1,072	2,724	2.75	740	250	43,300	249
Hyrum City	1,106	3,952	3.70	922	145	51,900	139
Kaysville City	2,759	9,811	3.69	2,150	511	65,500	176
Lehi City	2,004	6,848	3.54	1,554	379	53,500	183
Lindon City	705	2,796	4.11	581	79	75,600	171
Mapleton City	694	2,726	4.06	602	62	73,100	163
Moab City	1,991	5,333	2.89	1,348	493	49,600	189
Nephi City	1,145	3,285	3.16	844	178	42,700	159
North Ogden City	2,475	9,309	3.89	2,122	274	66,200	212
North Salt Lake City	1,809	5,548	3.19	1,371	370	65,300	214
Park City	2,345	2,823	2.49	651	482	128,800	262
Payson City	2,423	8,246	3.63	1,852	420	51,800	163
Pleasant View City	1,153	3,983	3.57	1,037	78	87,000	181
Price City	3,202	9,086	2.98	2,095	872	54,100	200
Providence City	703	2,675	3.92	601	81	64,900	176
Richfield City	1,905	5,482	3.09	1,378	361	49,100	166
Riverdale City	2,069	6,031	3.06	1,521	452	60,000	226
Riverton City	1,935	7,293	3.99	1,616	214	66,200	181
Roosevelt City	1,222	3,842	3.34	878	255	48,200	202
Smithfield City	1,459	4,993	3.61	1,171	211	53,400	159
South Jordan City	1,886	7,492	4.27	1,569	184	81,700	193
Spanish Fork City	3,067	9,825	3.38	2,253	646	52,900	166
Sunset City	1,727	5,733	3.43	1,271	3,98	48,600	229
Syracuse City	961	3,702	3.95	787	151	59,800	193
Trenton City	1,110	3,464	3.24	816	245	48,700	157
Vernal City	2,406	6,600	3.00	1,507	689	50,500	216
Washington City	1,078	3,092	3.35	794	129	49,300	201
Washington Terrace City	2,652	8,212	3.17	1,883	675	49,800	223
West Bountiful City	943	3,556	3.93	784	120	69,500	183
Woods Cross City	1,194	4,263	3.71	780	369	60,900	210

Source: Bureau of the Census, General Housing Characteristics Utah, HC 80-1-A46 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), 1982.

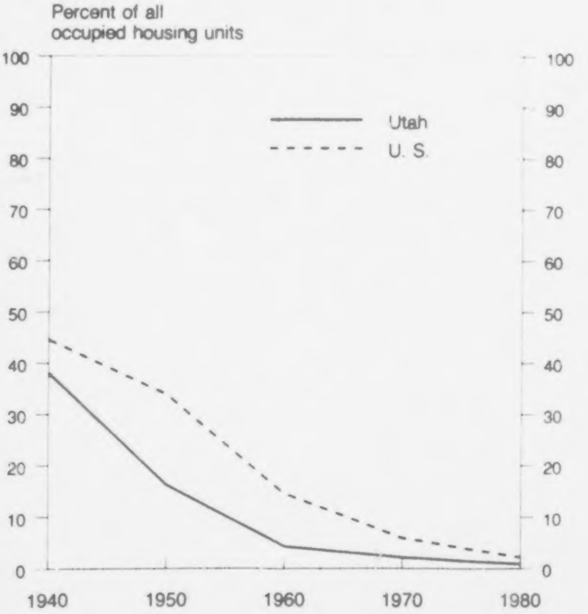
Percent increase in Housing Units from Previous Decade: 1950 to 1980



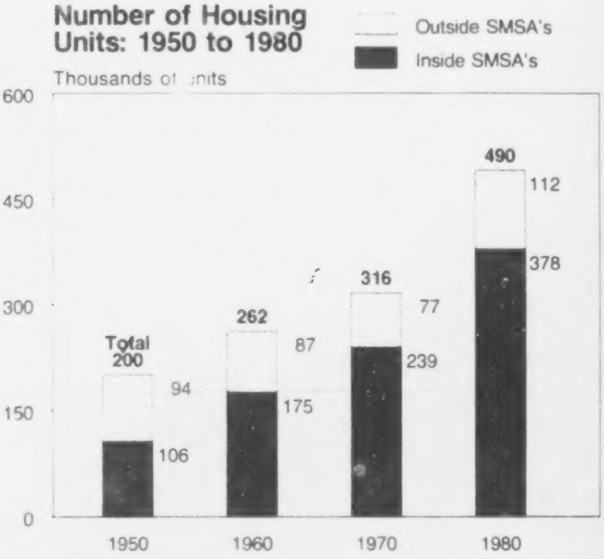
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1940 to 1980



Percent of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities: 1940 to 1980



Number of Housing Units: 1950 to 1980



Source: Reprint from *1980 Census of Housing*, Vol. 1, *General Housing Characteristics, Part 46, Utah*, HC 80-1-A46, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Selected Housing Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000 Population 1980

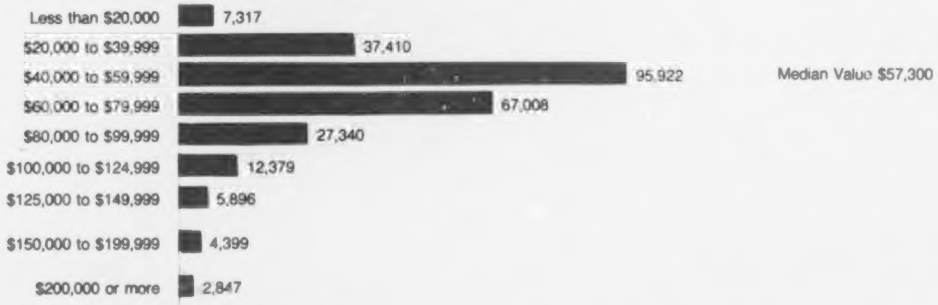
	Total Housing Units	Total Persons	Persons Per Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Units	Renter Occupied Units	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent
American Fork City	3,689	12,564	3.62	2,775	692	$57,400	$183
Bountiful City	9,433	32,877	3.57	7,344	1,794	72,600	211
Brigham City	4,847	15,596	3.19	3,457	1,203	54,500	170
Cedar City	3,591	10,972	3.17	2,336	995	52,600	157
Clearfield City	5,061	17,982	3.36	2,787	2,069	51,700	218
Cottonwood (CDP)[a]	3,898	11,554	3.07	2,752	985	84,100	265
Cottonwood Heights (CDP)	6,094	22,665	3.89	5,117	713	74,800	293
East Millcreek (CDP)	8,218	24,150	2.99	6,129	1,841	67,300	234
Holladay (CDP)	7,634	22,189	3.04	5,413	1,846	78,000	234
Kearns (CDP)	6,127	21,353	3.65	5,340	501	45,600	284
Layton City	6,965	22,862	3.41	5,341	1,279	54,500	200
Logan City	9,893	26,844	2.70	4,396	4,895	56,900	157
Magna (CDP)	4,048	13,138	3.42	3,201	635	45,800	183
Midvale City	3,777	10,146	2.85	1,944	1,619	50,400	203
Murray City	9,711	25,750	2.81	6,430	2,679	59,100	231
Pleasant Grove City	3,076	10,833	3.75	2,299	574	62,400	176
Roy City	6,080	19,694	3.31	4,656	1,226	56,200	209
St. George City	4,151	11,350	3.04	2,456	1,133	61,300	188
South Cottonwood (CDP)	3,998	11,117	2.91	3,053	766	72,200	285
South Ogden City	4,098	11,366	2.93	2,911	973	59,100	216
South Salt Lake City	4,844	10,561	2.31	1,935	2,574	40,700	183
Springville City	3,957	12,101	3.26	2,588	1,096	56,200	170
Taylorsville (CDP)	5,624	17,448	3.26	4,262	1,059	57,200	254
Tooele City	4,877	14,335	3.08	3,626	1,009	50,100	193
West Jordan City	7,064	27,192	4.01	6,021	740	58,300	224

[a] Census designated place defined as a closely settled population center without corporate limits.

Source: Bureau of the Census, *General Housing Characteristics Utah*, HC 80-1-A46 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), 1982.

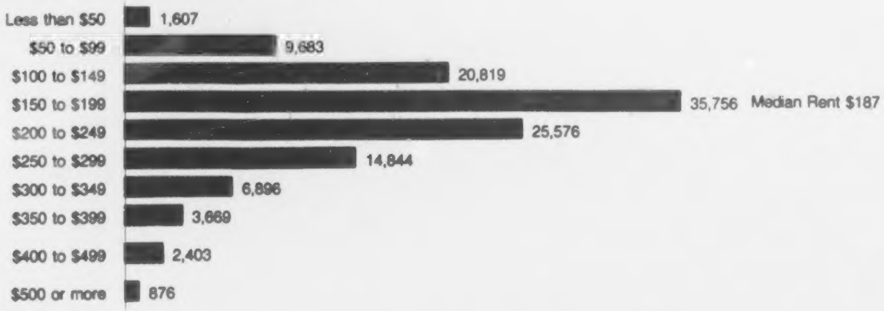
Value of Owner-Occupied Housing in the State: 1980

(Number of specified owner-occupied housing units)



Contract Rent in the State: 1980

(Number of specified renter-occupied housing units)



Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		% Chg.
					June 1982	June 1981	
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	45,288	43,836	47,056	-3.8	na	42,312.8	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	36,188	39,263	33,214	8.9	na	31,116.3	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	9,100	4,573	13,842	-3.4	na	11,196.6	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982		July 1982	July 1982	
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	56.1	59.3	65.2	-14.0	na	63.1	na
Lambs (cwt)	50.6	59.9	64.1	-21.1	na	58.8	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	.44	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.4	12.5	12.0	2.3	na	13.4	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	66.0	64.0	73.5	-10.2	na	70.8	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):	Apr-June '82		Apr-June'81				
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	54,586.8	na	53,568.0	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	540	na	599.4	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	10,181.4	na	10,152.0	na	na	na	na
Finance	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981		July 1982	July 1981	
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,710	3,[illegible]94	3,234	14.7	3,531.2	3,211	10.0
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	994	993	940	5.7	974.9	930.5	4.8
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,475	4,564	4,117	8.7	4,266.8	4,036.7	5.7
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	52	60	68	-23.5	60.7	60.6	0.2
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,037	1,116	1,067	-2.8	1,031.7	1,132.9	-8.9
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)	3,386	3,388	2,982	13.6	3,231.1	2,844.5	13.6
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	na	1,465.6	1,727.8	na	na	na	na
New Corporation (no.)	na	486	na	na	na	501.7	na
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)[r]							
Total Tax Collections	26,652.9	66,788.1	29,896.9	-10.9	84,625.9	81,105.0	4.3
Sales & Use Tax	7,097.2	4,832.2	7,104.6	-0.1	na	28,833.0	na
Motor Fuel Tax	5,272.8	7,656.1	4,150.5	27.0	5,713.1	5,320.1	7.4
Individual Income Tax	9,157.1	24,266.7	11,763.8	-22.2	26,412.4	28,678.6	-7.9
Corporation Franchise Tax	549.2	1,450.9	964.7	-43.1	3,347.0	4,362.1	-23.3
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)[c]	653.2	663.1	631.8	3.4	637.2	624.2	2.1
Total Employed Persons	597.1	604.2	590.9	1.1	594.9	587.5	1.3
Unemployed	56.1	58.9	40.9	37.2	42.5	36.7	15.8
Percent Total Labor Force	8.6	8.9	6.5	32.3	6.7	5.9	13.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	557.8	563.5	550.6	1.4	561.0	553.3	1.4
Manufacturing	88.2	88.6	87.8	0.5	89.2	88.1	1.3
Mining	18.4	19.5	20.5	-10.2	20.4	19.1	6.8
Contract Construction	27.9	28.2	30.4	-8.2	27.5	30.2	-8.9
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9	36.9	34.2	7.9	35.4	34.2	3.5
Wholesale Trade	35.5	35.7	35.6	-0.3	35.7	34.9	2.3
Retail Trade	94.2	94.4	93.6	0.6	94.8	94.4	0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.1	27.1	26.1	3.8	26.5	26.0	1.9
Services[d]	108.3	108.1	101.5	6.7	105.4	100.8	4.6
Federal Government	37.9	38.0	37.8	0.3	37.4	37.3	0.3
State Government[e]	30.6	31.7	30.6	0.0	32.5	32.4	0.3
Local Government[e]	52.7	55.4	52.5	0.4	56.0	56.0	0.0
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.8	38.7	39.9	-2.8	39.0	39.5	-0.5
Mining	36.7	40.2	38.7	-5.2	41.9	41.6	0.7
Contract Construction	35.7	38.0	38.7	-7.8	37.0	36.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade	36.9	36.9	36.7	0.5	36.8	37.5	-1.9
Retail Trade	29.1	28.5	28.8	1.0	28.2	27.3	3.3
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	9,992.5	11,799.9	6,046.6	65.3	8,987.3	6,627.4	35.6
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	70,300	87,900	87,000	-19.2	80,300.2	95,466.9	-15.9
Residential	48,600	42,900	70,200	-30.8	na	na	na
Nonresidential	21,700	45,000	29,000	-25.2	32,716.5	34,966.4	-6.4
Public Works and Utilities	21,100	11,100	5,600	-62.3	8,358.7	9,242.1	-9.6
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[f]	57,020.0	96,799.5	89,455.8	-36.3	78,632.2	85,380.1	-7.9
Residential	29,694.9	31,509.3	44,148.7	-32.7	23,333.7	41,538.1	-43.8
Nonresidential	14,191.6	47,013.5	38,278.4	-62.9	35,526.0	35,496.0	0.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,133.5	18,276.7	7,028.7	86.9	13,344.9	8,884.1	50.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	656	721	1,013	-35.2	630.9	971.3	-35.1
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	543,412	548,879	401,931	35.2	386,834	331,623.4	16.7
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	58,196	na	na	39,161.1	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	59.6	13.2	17.7	236.7	na	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	2,481.4	2,252.7	2,288.2	8.4	1,072.0	1,004.6	6.7
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	3,456	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	292.2	290.6	274.4	6.5	283.5	261.7	8.3
Telephones in Service. (Business)	76,320	76,462	77,426	-1.4	76,950.9	77,193.7	-0.3
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	424,124	424,802	420,117	0.9	429,833.1	420,622.4	2.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	na	36,609	35,822	na	na	35,340.8	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	na	390,155	383,434	na	na	380,440.5	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	385,225	391,822	394,236	-2.3	388,872.1	380,969.0	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	522	538	549	-4.9	544.8	579.5	-6.0
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,052.8	993.1	1,155.6	-8.9	1,041.0	1,086.0	-4.1
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,044	4,671.8	na	na	4,249.8	na
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,047.4	1,216	781	34.1	1,082.7	943.8	14.7
Copper (metric tons)[g]	17,391	16,529	18,804	-7.5	na	14,980.9	na

[p] Preliminary.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average July 1982	12 Month Average July 1981	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	395.2	397.1	394.2	0.3	396.6	393.0	0.9
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	29.7	55.5	44.6	-33.4	44.5	50.1	-11.2
New Dwelling Units	371	375	384	-3.4	299.2	538.9	-44.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	5,475.1	6,022.4	5,506.9	-0.6	5,974.2	4,830.1	23.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	281,322	281,169	276,342	1.8	281,178.7	274,779.6	2.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,824	22,857	22,391	1.9	22,828.2	22,160.2	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	282,590	288,664	281,913	0.2	285,932.9	282.310.1	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	384	395	388	-1.0	400.0	427.3	-6.4
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	298.1	299.9	297.2	0.3	300.6	297.6	1.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.4	25.9	17.2	-74.4	12.3	15.8	-22.2
New Dwelling Units	7	15	102	-93.1	21.3	79.8	-73.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	4,468.3	4,[illegible]	4,063.7	10.0	4,840.0	3,881.7	24.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,906	57[illegible]	56,968	-0.11	55,798.1	57,053.1	-2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	142	[illegible]	145	-2.1	146.8	161.3	-9.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	39,876	40,016	4[illegible]594	-4.1	40,664.5	41,880.2	-2.9
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	216,813	217,209	215[illegible]166	0.8	217,049.8	213,461.2	1.7
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	97.1	97.2	97.[illegible]	0.1	96.0	95.4	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.1	3.2	5[illegible]5	80.0	1.8	4.8	-62.5
New Dwelling Units	2	64	7	-7[illegible].4	13.2	22.8	-42.1
Postal Receipts[h]	408.3	457.4	41[illegible].6	-[illegible].0	450.3	375.1	20.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,020	22,235	21,879	0.6	22,267.3	21,98[illegible].7	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	50	51	-7.8	50.4	54.8	-8.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	7,037	7,058	7,040	0.0	7,085.2	7,043.7	0.6
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	43,519	43,653	43,459	0.1	43,678.0	43,320.2	0.8
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.0	70.4	68.7	0.4	71.3	70.7	0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	14.6	20.5	22.5	-35.1	15.1	15.0	0.7
New Dwelling Units	85	128	262	-67.6	132.6	155.6	-14.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	752.2	728.3	770.7	-2.4	763.0	648.7	17.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,892	54,891	53,763	2.1	55,090.3	53,098.3	3.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,066	6,132	5,927	2.4	6,035.9	5,783.1	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	61,570	61,861	59,652	3.2	61,760.4	59,750.7	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	76	77	76	0.0	79.9	85.3	-6.3
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)*	62.1	63.4	61.7	na	64.8	64.8	na
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	6.3	10.6	0.9	600.0	4.8	3.2	50.0
New Dwelling Units	4	66	82	-80.9	44.2	26.1	69.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	437.8	417.3	388.2	12.8	429.2	361.8	18.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	15,945	15,872	15,579	2.4	16,558.8	15,706.1	5.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	33	34	35	-5.7	35.9	38.9	-7.7
Telephones in Service (Business)[k]	6,477	6,480	6,375	1.6	6,492.5	6,343.1	2.4
Telephones in Service (Residential)[k]	37,203	37,283	37,442	-0.6	39,425.4	38,734.7	1.8
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.2	13.4	13.3	-0.8	12.6	12.7	-0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	1.6	1.2	2.2	-27.3	1.0	3.4	-70.6
New Dwelling Units	44	19	45	2.2	23.6	39.5	-40.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	74.2	76.3	80.8	-8.2	88.3	79.0	11.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,637	9,601	9,310	3.5	9,478.8	9,158.3	3.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,845	1,839	1,752	5.3	1,800.0	1,761.6	2.2
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.6	13.0	13.0	-3.1	12.0	11.6	3.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	4.5	3.5	5.7	-21.1	5.6	4.4	27.3
New Dwelling Units	66	51	46	43.5	68.3	38.9	75.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	100.7	94.0	87.2	15.5	99.7	81.4	22.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	5,892	5,852	5,212	13.1	5,634.3	5,053.4	11.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	843	835	779	8.2	803.5	735.6	9.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,371	5,267	4,736	13.4	5,053.5	4,774.5	5.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.6	5.4	-14.8
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.9	32.4	32.1	-0.6	32.3	32.1	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.6	3.0	4.0	-35.0	3.8	5.2	-26.9
New Dwelling Units	23	35	95	-75.8	32.6	78.4	-58.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	261.9	285	257.1	1.9	278.9	234.7	18.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	na	25,127	25,802	na	na	25,570.3	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	na	3,081	3,220	na	na	3,182.8	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,672	26,015	24,928	3.0	24,698.5	24,442.3	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	44	47	45	-2.2	41.2	46.1	-10.6
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.8	20.9	20.6	-3.9	20.5	19.6	4.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	1.5	2.8	2.5	-40.0	3.5	3.4	2.9
New Dwelling Units	27	64	19	42.1	30.8	37.5	-17.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	74.7	77.0	78.5	-4.8	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,734	11,682	11,250	4.3	11,556.3	11,112.9	4.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,490	1,492	1,446	3.0	1,465.1	1,420.4	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,022	10,015	9,477	5.8	9,963.0	9,464.2	5.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	13	14	13	0.0	14.8	13.8	7.3
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.9	16.5	15.9	0.0	15.1	16.0	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.6	10.3	7.8	-66.7	3.9	4.7	-17.0
New Dwelling Units	40	49	162	-75.3	44.8	90.0	-50.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	129.8	130.4	148.9	-12.8	136.2	111.0	22.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,839	1,833	1,755	4.8	1,805.3	1,669	8.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	379	373	367	3.3	362.9	349.8	3.7

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BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
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Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
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Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[*] May not add to total due to rounding
[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Current year—preliminary data; previous year final figures
[d] Includes nonprofit and religious
[e] Includes public schools and colleges
[f] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes amounts for two four-week periods
[i] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[j] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[k] Includes Orem and Springville
[r] Revised
na Not available

UTAH ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS REVIEW Vol. 42, No. 9

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The Electronics/ Information Processing Industry in Utah

By *James A. Wood,* Research Analyst

Introduction

The information revolution is pushing the United States from an industrial economy that poured steel and made automobiles to a post-industrial economy specializing in semiconductors, microprocessors and telecommunications systems. Leading the way in this revolution is the electronics and information processing industry, an industry that will contribute significantly to the future economic strength and employment growth of the United States. Much of this industry's growth is expected to occur in the West and the Southwest, as Arizona, Colorado, and Texas emerge as attractive alternatives to a California location. Will Utah participate in this information revolution and get its "fair share" of economic growth? This will depend, in part, on how well state government, the business community and academia coordinate efforts to develop an environment attractive to electronics and information processing firms.

In the past decade, the electronics and information processing industry has become an important sector of the Utah economy. Between 1970 and 1980, employment in this industry in Utah increased from 4,735 employees to 13,146. In 1980, nearly 22 percent of Utah workers producing durable goods were employed by electronics and information processing firms, compared to only 14 percent in 1970. The gain in salary and wages has been even more impressive. During the decade wages paid by the industry increased nearly 500 percent to over $200 million in 1980. In terms of wages paid to Utahns, this makes the electronics and information processing industry equivalent to the primary metals industry (smelting and refining steel) and larger than the coal mining or the transportation equipment industries.

During the 1980s, the competition among states for the high technology, high growth firms will be intense because these firms:

- are environmentally "clean;"
- offer a large number of entry-level job opportunities in manufacturing;
- offer high paying job opportunities for skilled electronic technicians, electrical engineers, and computer scientists;

- experience exceptional employment growth during periods of economic expansion; and

- are relatively insensitive to business downturns or recessions.

One characteristic of those states that have been most successful in attracting electronics and information processing firms has been a willingness by the state to support and finance large scale programs designed to attract such firms. These programs include financial and tax incentives, expanded post-secondary and higher education programs in electronics and computer science, and multi-million dollar higher education facilities for electronics research.

In the face of the aggressive programs launched by other states and without a major government, business and academic effort, Utah will be hard pressed to maintain its share of growth in electronics employment. It was this concern that led to a study conducted by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research for the State Division of Economic and Industrial Development regarding "The Electronics Components and Information Processing Industry and State Industrial Development Programs." The purpose of this study was to: (1) discuss the structure of the U.S. electronics and information processing industry; (2) examine the growth of the industry in the West and Utah; and (3) review selected state development programs designed to attract the industry. This article summarizes the findings of that study.

The Electronics and Information Processing Industry in the United States

In order to develop an industrial development strategy for attracting electronics and information processing firms to Utah a clear understanding of the structure of the U.S. industry is needed, and a comparison made to the current structure of the industry in Utah. For this purpose, a profile of both the U.S. and Utah electronic and information processing industries has been developed. This profile describes products, identifies major manufacturers and discusses market shares and forces.

The estimates for market size and revenues were taken from trade publications. In some cases industry estimates varied dramatically from one publication to another; therefore, care was taken to choose those estimates that appeared the most reasonable.

Mainframe Computers

Mainframe computer companies manufacture central processing units (CPU), that is the heart of a computer system. The 1981 mainframe market was over $16 billion and represents the largest segment of the electronics and information processing industry. Between 1980 and 1981 mainframe revenues increased 9.4 percent. This market is dominated by IBM which had approximately 77 percent of the 1981 revenues. The remaining 23 percent of the market was divided among other mainframe computer manufacturers (noncompatible to IBM equipment), and plug compatible mainframes (mainframes that run on IBM software or operating instructions).

The five noncompatible mainframe computer manufacturers are: Burroughs, Sperry Univac, NCR Corporation, Control Data, and Honeywell. In 1981 these companies had approximately 11 percent of the mainframe market, which represents a declining share.

The plug compatible manufacturers have increased their share of the market from 2 percent in 1977 to 12 percent in 1981, and industry analysts predict that plug compatible machines will continue to capture an increasing share of the mainframe market. The plug compatible market is dominated by Amdahl Corporation with 61 percent, followed by National Advance Systems (NAS) with 29 percent and Magnuson Computer Systems with 9 percent. There are no firms manufacturing mainframes in Utah.

Semiconductors

By 1982 the U.S. semiconductor industry had grown to a nearly $10 billion industry and was divided into two principal markets: (1) discrete devices — individually packaged transistors and diodes used, for example, in videocassette recorders; and (2) integrated circuits — includes computer memory chips (16K and 64K random access memories chips), bipolar logic circuits, linear circuits, and microprocessors. Seventy to 80 percent of the semiconductor industry revenue is derived from integrated circuits and the remainder from discrete devices.

In 1981 Motorola was the largest manufacturer of semiconductors in the U.S., but in 1982 Texas Instruments is expected to recapture the number one position, which it held for the five years previous to 1981.

Motorola is the leading producer of discrete devices, a market segment that is expected to grow at only 6 percent a year. Texas Instruments is the market leader in the rapidly growing computer memory chip industry, and along with National Semiconductor, dominates the bipolar logic and linear integrated circuit market. Annual growth projections for the total integrated circuit market is in the 20 to 25 percent range.

Two of Utah's largest manufacturing firms – National Semiconductor and Signetics – both produce integrated circuits.

Small Business and Personal Computers

Two of the most rapidly growing segments of the information processing market are small business and personal computers. This market is served by two types of computers, minicomputers and microcomputers. In general, small business computers costing over $15,000 are minicomputers, whereas small business and personal computers costing less than $15,000 are microcomputers. The minicomputer market, currently at $6 billion, is significantly larger than the $1 billion microcomputer market; but microcomputer sales are expected to grow more rapidly. The five-year average annual growth rate for microcomputers is projected to be in the 35 to 40 percent range compared to 20 to 25 percent for minicomputers.

Today the term minicomputer is used to encompass much more than that traditional product, and is often used synonymously with small business computers and intelligent programmable terminals. The span of products can be considered to reach from microcomputers for less than $1,000 to supermini systems for as much as $500,000. But using the traditional minicomputer definition, currently the big three vendors are Digital Equipment, Data General, and Hewlett-Packard; and collectively, these three account for about two-thirds of present shipments.

The microcomputer industry is only five years old but represents one of the most rapidly growing information processing markets. A microcomputer is a small (usually desktop-sized) computer whose operations are electronically controlled by a microprocessor. The microprocessor is the brain of the microcomputer, controlling all its operations and performing all calculations. In some microcomputers, the microprocessor, the memory and input/output circuitry are all on one piece of silicon, often called a computer on a chip.

In 1977, Tandy (Radio Shack), Apple Computer and Commodore International opened the floodgates for microcomputers with the introduction of small systems selling in the $2,000 range. A number of companies followed. By the end of 1981, an industry magazine listed more than 50 manufacturers of "business class" microcomputer systems. Among the 1981 entrants were noted names in the mainframe computer and business machine industry, including IBM, Xerox, Hewlett-Packard and Digital Equipment Corporation.

Novell Data Systems in Provo and Wicat Systems, Inc., in Orem and Provo are the only manufacturers of microcomputers in Utah. Sperry Univac manufacturers a minicomputer at their Salt Lake plant for the small business market.

Computer Peripherals

Peripheral equipment consists of input, output, and storage devices. The most popular input device is the key-to-disc unit which allows data to be written direct from a keyboard to magnetic medium without the need for the intermediate process of producing punched cards of paper tape. There are no independent keyboard manufacturers in Utah.

The largest peripheral market is the terminal market. A terminal consists of a keyboard (input) and video display unit (output). It functions as both an input and output station. This market is an $8.8 billion market that is dominated by such giants as IBM, Sperry Corporation and NCR Corporation. Revenues for the terminal market are projected to grow at a relatively slow annual rate of 10.5 percent for the next four years. The market is divided into two segments: (1) nonprogrammable (dumb) terminals and (2) programmable (intelligent) terminals. Intelligent terminals have the ability to edit, manipulate, store and process data.

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The manufacture of computer terminals is an important segment of Utah's electronic and information processing industry and accounts for 39 percent of the industry's employment in Utah. The largest terminal manufacturer is Sperry Univac, followed by Beehive International and Applied Digital Data Systems (ADDS). ADDS manufactures components for nonprogrammable terminals while both Sperry Univac and Beehive International manufacture nonprogrammable and programmable terminals.

Storage Devices

The two most common storage devices are floppy disks and rigid disks. The floppy disk market appears to have reached maturity and is characterized by a gradual reduction in the number of competitors, as the efficient producers squeeze out marginal producers. This market will continue to expand but there will be fewer and fewer suppliers.

On the other hand the rigid disk or Winchester market will increase dramatically. Between 1981 and 1985 revenues will grow annually at 20 percent and number of units shipped at 53 percent.

The Winchester market is currently a $3.3 billion market and projected to be a $7.1 billion market by 1985. The most rapidly growing segment of this market will be the 5¼ inch disk, where revenues are expected to double each year between 1981 and 1985. A large portion of the demand for these 5¼-inch disks will come from the booming small business computer systems, low-cost graphic display systems and desk-top word processors.

Iomega Corporation, located in Ogden, is the only firm in Utah producing magnetic storage devices.

Data Communications

Data communications involves the transfer of data from one computer system to another, or to and from a central computer and distant data collection points. The data is generally transferred by special equipment using either telephone circuits or by radio link. Most communications networks are based on telephone lines.

There are many developments in the industry that promise to improve data transmission. One of the most talked about is local networking. A local network is a data communications system for the interconnection of terminals and computers that are within one building, in several buildings on the same property, or in close proximity.

In 1981 the data communications market was one of the most rapidly growing segments of the data processing market. Rolm Corporation is the leader in this field with revenues of $271 million and a 1981 growth rate of 37.6 percent. Rockwell International, Collins Telecommunications Products Division, and Sperry Univac are the largest manufacturers of telecommunications equipment in Utah.

Word Processing Equipment

A three-tier market is developing in the word processing industry. First time users buy electronic typewriters and blind systems; more experienced users will generally choose display-based systems with text editing capability and the most sophisticated users will look at multifunctional (programmability, records or information processing, mathematical functions, electronic mail) display based standalones and shared systems. The word processing market grossed $4 billion in 1981. There are no manufacturers of word processing equipment located in Utah, although intelligent terminals produced by Beehive International and Sperry Univac do have capabilities very similar to word processing machines.

The Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAD/CAM) Systems

The application of computer graphics to design and manufacturing problems has resulted in the CAD/CAM industry, which is probably the fastest growing segment of the data processing market.

In 1981 the revenues of the CAD/CAM industry were about $800 million. That represents a rise of 44 percent over 1980, when revenues grew at a 68 percent clip. Most of the revenue is from the sale of turnkey systems. The industry leader is Computervision Corporation, with a 34 percent market share. IBM is next with 16 percent followed by Intergraph Corporation with 15 percent, Applicon Inc. with 11 percent and Calma Company also with 11 percent. Also present in the market are Autotrol Technology Corporation, Gerber Scientific Inc. and various hardware, software, and service bureau companies. The CAD/CAM market is predicted to grow to $10 billion by 1986 and to $26.9 billion by 1990.

Evans and Sutherland Computer Corporation, located in Salt Lake City, is Utah's only manufacturer of graphics systems.

Computer Software and Services

Computer software companies are involved in designing and writing software that is sold or leased to their customers, whereas a computer service company generally does not write software but specializes in performing data processing services for its customers.

The computer software and services industry is a $10 billion industry with over 3,000 firms in the U.S. These firms range in size from "Mom and Pop" software houses to IBM. Many of the large service firms are expanding their product line to include several of the elements of data communications, distributed processing and hardware.

In Utah, the computer software and service market is dominated by small local firms. In 1980, there were 1,500 employees in the industry and the average firm size was 12 employees. In addition to those firms specializing in software there are many small business firms developing software programs that are then marketed to other small businesses with similar software needs.

Structure of the Electronics and Information Processing Industry in Utah

Utah's electronics industry is characterized by a few large national firms and many small local ones. Although there are over 40 firms in Utah's electronics industry, only 15 employ more than 100 workers. The 15 large firms account for a total of 11,600 workers, and the remaining 30 firms employ a total of 700 people.

Employment in Utah's electronics component and information processing industry is concentrated in semiconductor and terminal production. Production of terminals accounts for 37 percent of total industry employment in Utah and semiconductor production for 29 percent. The remaining 34 percent is spread among guidance systems, computer graphics, communications and miscellaneous electronic products.

The concentration of Utah's electronics industry in semiconductors and terminal production could have significant implications for the growth of Utah's electronics and information processing industry. Semiconductor companies are subject to intense competition from Japanese semiconductor producers and the terminal market is expected to experience a modest 10 percent growth due to competition from small desk-top computers. Therefore, without a broadening of the industry base in Utah, it is doubtful high employment growth rates for the local industry can be achieved.

Sperry Univac, the largest electronics firm in Utah with 3,700 employees, primarily manufactures terminals at its Utah plants. Only two other firms, National Semiconductor and Signetics, (both semiconductor manufacturers) have more than 1,000 employees. Table 1 gives the employment and the percentage distribution of employment by firm for the Utah electronics and information processing industry.

Sperry Univac, which located in Utah in 1956, is one of Utah's oldest electronics firms. Along with Litton Systems, which located in Utah in 1958 and Signetics in 1967, these three firms formed the nucleus for the local electronics and information processing industry through the 1960's and the first half of the 1970's. However, since 1975 three national electronic and information processing firms have established operations in Utah: Collins Telecommunications Product, Division of Rockwell International (Utah operation began in 1979, telecommunications, 430 employees); National Semiconductor (Utah operation began in 1975, semiconductors, 2,400 employees); and Applied Digital Data Systems, Division of NCR (the Utah operation began in 1979, terminal components, 275 employees).

In addition to these three national firms, four local firms, founded and headquartered in Utah have reached significant levels of employment in recent years: Evans and Sutherland Computer Company (operation began in 1969, computer graphics, 635 employees), Beehive International (operation began in 1970, intelligent terminals, 424 employees), Wicat Systems, Inc. (operation began in 1979, microcomputers, 375 employees) and Iomega Electronics (operation began in 1980, flexible media memory systems, 150 employees).

The Growth of the Industry in the West and Utah

The roots of the West's electronic components and information processing industries can be traced

Table 1

Employment of Major Electronics and Information Processing Firms in Utah (Spring, 1982)

Product and Firm	Employment	Percentage Distribution
Terminals	4,399	36.7
Beehive International	424	3.5
Sperry Univac	3,700	30.9
Applied Digital Data Systems	275	2.3
Semiconductors	3,440	28.7
National Semiconductor	2,400	20.0
Signetics	1,040	8.7
Guidance Systems	1,290	10.8
Litton Systems	730	6.1
E Systems	560	4.7
Computer Graphics	635	5.3
Evans and Sutherland Computer Company	635	5.3
Communications	430	9.8
Rockwell International	430	3.6
Microcomputers	375	3.1
Wicat	375	3.1
Miscellaneous	1,037	8.9
Varian Associates	632	5.5
Iomega Corporation	115	1.0
Bourns, Inc.	190	1.6
Ivie Electronics	100	.8

Source: Compiled by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 1982.

to World War II. Research and development on weapons systems in the 1940s, conducted at California Institute of Technology (Jet Propulsion Laboratory), University of California at Berkeley (Radiation Laboratory), and Stanford University, created a research environment that established the region as a scientific center. In addition to this favorable scientific climate, the completion of federal power projects on the Colorado and Columbia Rivers made cheap electricity readily available for the new technological processes. These conditions plus the availability of labor made the West an excellent location for defense contractors during the 1950s and 1960s. By the 1970s the West's scientific community, cheap power, abundant labor supply, and favorable climate and quality of life offered the right set of conditions to attract electronics and information processing firms. Although most of the Western states have experienced growth in the electronics and information processing industry, there has been a wide difference in the success of states in attracting these industries.

Employment Growth

For data collection purposes the federal government has divided the electronics and information processing industry into two standard industrial classifications (SIC), electronic components (SIC

367) and computing machines (SIC 357). State employment data for these two industry classifications are given in Tables 2 and 3. The states included in these tables are those western states that generally compete with Utah for site location. Also included are North Carolina and Texas, two states that have been very competitive in attracting information processing and electronics firms.

The data show that Utah's electronic components industry (SIC 367) is a respectable size, larger than the same industry in Colorado or New Mexico and that the industry had a 1975-1981 average annual growth rate of 13.8 percent. This growth rate compares favorably with the other states in the West and the national average for the industry of 8.2 percent. However, the strength of Utah's electronic components sector is almost completely explained by the location of National Semiconductor in Utah in 1975, and its subsequent expansion to 2,400 employees.

Table 2

Employment Growth for Electronic Components (SIC 367) for Selected States

State	1975	1981	Average Annual Growth Rate
Utah	2,758	5,983[a]	13.8
Arizona[b]	16,765	28,973	9.5
California	65,700	125,300	11.3
Colorado	1,160	3,876	22.3
New Mexico	471	1,229	17.3
North Carolina	4,984	6,939[c]	5.7
Texas	25,226	56,946	14.5

[a] Preliminary. [b] Maricopa and Pima Counties [c] 1980 data

Source: Compiled by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, from telephone conversations with various state employment agencies, 1982.

Table 3

Employment Growth for Office, Computing and Accounting Machines (SIC 357) for Selected States

State	1975	1981	Average Annual Growth Rate
Utah	3,421	6,220[a]	10.5
Arizona[b]	5,871	16,725	19.1
California	63,300	96,500	7.3
Santa Clara County	21,400	44,300	12.8
Colorado[c]	6,907	13,226	11.4
New Mexico[d]	na	1,050	na
North Carolina	5,495	13,485[e]	19.7
Texas	7,336	26,909	24.2

[a] Preliminary [b] Maricopa and Pima Counties [c] Data for four digit SIC 3573

[d] Digital Equipment Corporation employs 95 percent of New Mexico total. [e] 1980 data

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah from telephone conversations with various state employment agencies, 1982.

In contrast to the electronic components industry, Utah's computing machines industry has lagged behind the other states in the study. Of the states surveyed, only California's computing machines industry had a slower growth than Utah; however, in California's Silicon Valley the growth rate exceeded Utah. Utah's 10.5 percent average annual growth rate is only moderately higher than the national average of 8.2 percent and well below growth achieved in Arizona, Texas, and North Carolina. Only New Mexico has a smaller computing machines industry than Utah and the other five states have significantly larger computing machines industries.

Employment Projections

The West and the Southwest are expected to capture a substantial percentage of the growth in the electronics and information processing industry during the next few years. A recent study by the American Electronics Association concluded that for 19 occupational categories the Southwest had the highest relative growth in six electronics occupational categories. The study concludes, "the New England and Southwest regions are among the top regions in both annual compounded growth rate and numbers of new employees needed by 1985."

This anticipated demand in the Southwest for trained technicians and highly trained professionals should be of concern to those communities attempting to attract high-tech companies. Although the recession has temporarily eased some labor shortage problems, labor availability remains one of the most critical site selection factors. Communities with a trained labor supply have proven to be very attractive locations for electronics and information processing firms.

Labor Supply in Utah

In Utah, the Utah Technical College/Salt Lake City and the Utah Technical College/Orem have been the principal training institutions for electronic technicians. These colleges offer electronics training programs leading to the two-year associate degree required for technician status.

Graduates of these programs have little difficulty finding jobs and a high percentage are able to get employment in Salt Lake, Utah or Weber Counties. In 1979, discussions with technical college personnel conducted for the Division of Economic and Industrial Development indicated that both the Salt Lake and Orem electronics programs were operating well below capacity and with relatively high dropout rates.[1] In the intervening three years this condition has changed. Both programs are now operating at capacity and will have to limit the number of new students enrolling in the fall 1982 program.

The directors of the Utah electronics programs, of course, attribute the success of their graduates to the "very good" electronics programs at the technical colleges. Although both schools are at capacity, there are no immediate plans for significant expansion in terms of facilities or staff.

The electronics industry is continually plagued by an inadequate supply of qualified electrical engineers and technicians; however, this condition is a national phenomenon and not unique to the Utah electronics industry. Discussions with local electronics and information processing firms indicate that Utah technical colleges are hard-pressed to supply the current local demand for electronic technicians and meeting future demand will require expansion of existing programs or greater inmigration of technicians. Most of the local electronics and information processing firms surveyed confirmed that they must import technicians into the area to meet their needs.

The labor supply conditions in Utah for assemblers are favorable for the industry. Generally young workers (recent high school graduates) and women who have little recent work experience, but desire to move back into the labor market, are the source for the assembler labor supply. None of the firms interviewed indicated any significant problems recruiting assembly line workers.

Although the labor supply conditions for the industry in Utah are presently satisfactory, during periods of rapid industry expansion those states best able to meet the labor supply requirements have a distinct advantage in attracting electronics and information processing firms. For this reason there has been considerable effort by some states to provide training facilities and educational programs to increase the supply of electronic technicians, electrical engineers and computer scientists. These programs are particularly important to communities the size of Salt Lake because communities of this size generally have no large pool of industry experienced electronic technicians and engineers as a source of labor supply.

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[1] "Utah Labor Market Conditions for Manufacturing Assemblers and Electronic Technicians," Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Salt Lake City, Spring 1979.

State Department Programs

Many of the states competing for electronics and information processing firms have initiated joint industry, academic and government programs. These programs are designed to increase the local supply of technicians, electrical engineers and computer scientists, and to encourage and improve the research and development environment in the community. Two of the most impressive state programs are in North Carolina and Arizona.

North Carolina - The North Carolina Legislature has appropriated over $24 million to establish the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina. The center is a cooperative program among six of North Carolina's universities and includes $10.5 million for a 60,000 square-foot facility and $8.5 million for equipment. When completed the center will have a staff of 70. The primary research is expected to be chip design. The research will be coordinated with industry efforts to foster an environment of joint industry/academic research. North Carolina officials believe that the Microelectronics Center concept was critical in General Electric's decision to locate a $100 million electronics facility in the Research Triangle.

Arizona - The State of Arizona, the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences of Arizona State University, and the business and industrial community of the Phoenix metropolitan area have united their efforts in an impressive program aimed at attracting new electronics and information processing firms to their state. In 1979, an engineering task force was created to study engineering and economic growth in Arizona. This task force developed the "Excellence in Engineering" program, which is a five-year effort requiring $32 million. The program will require approximately $19.5 million from state appropriations (primarily for buildings), $8.5 million from private sources, and $3 million from federally sponsored research programs.

During the first two years 37 faculty positions were committed to the Engineering Excellence program. In the past year 18 faculty positions were filled with new faculty members. The Arizona Legislature has approved the sale of bonds to finance the program's new $13 million, 120,000 square-foot, engineering research building. In addition the state has provided funding for $1 million in new capital equipment for the program and Arizona's private sector has given more than $5 million in support in the form of cash donations, new equipment and used equipment.

Other States - Other programs of interest that have been initiated by states or universities include:

> California has budgeted $2.6 million to improve the University of California-Berkeley's Corey Hall for microelectronics instruction.
>
> Stanford University is establishing the Center for Integrated Systems (CIS) with $12 million from industry and $8 million from the Department of Defense.
>
> The University of Wyoming is spending $18 million on engineering facilities expansion.
>
> New Mexico recently funded a new engineering building at New Mexico State University and allocated $5 million a year for upgrading science and engineering at all state universities.

Utah - Initiatives or appropriations from the Utah Legislature have been relatively insignificant when compared to activities in the other states included in the study. There is presently a request from the University of Utah to the Board of Regents for a $5.9 million, 60,000 square-foot classroom addition to Merrill Engineering building. This instructional laboratory will have labs equipped with computers and sophisticated training equipment and will be designed to relieve some of the classroom congestion in the College of Engineering.

The Computer Science Department at the University of Utah typifies the squeeze on engineering schools. The department has the faculty and facilities to admit 100 new students a year. However, in the fall of 1982 it is expected that 700-800 students will apply for admittance to the program. The high school demand reflects the very good market conditions, jobs and high salaries for computer scientists. At the same time the need for increased facilities and faculty is becoming more urgent, and legislatures (state and federal) are becoming extremely parsimonious. Inadequate funding has led to classroom congestion and a less

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Aug. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	Aug. 1982	12 Month Average Aug. 1981	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	26,026	36,978	na	na	33,682.2	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	12,455	12,432	na	na	14,376.4	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	38,481	49,410	na	na	48,058.6	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	59.3	56.1	52.20	13.6	na	62.0	na
Lambs (cwt)	48.7	50.6	60.00	-18.8	na	58.6	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	.45	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.5	12.4	12.80	-2.3	na	13.4	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	72.0	66.0	60.00	20.0	na	70.2	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)							
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)							
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)							
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,840	3,710	3,397	13.0	3,568.1	3,236.2	10.3
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,001	994	940	6.5	980.0	934.0	4.9
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,536	4,475	4,175	8.6	4,296.8	4,062.9	5.8
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	47	52	68	-30.9	59.0	60.9	-3.1
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,025	1,037	1,097	-6.6	1,025.7	1,126.3	-8.9
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)	3,465	3,386	3,011	15.1	3,268.9	2,876.9	13.6
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,618.0	1,642.0	1,731.7	-6.6	na	1,740.3	na
New Corporation (no.)	407	469	444	-8.3	515.8	502.6	2.6
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)[r]							
Total Tax Collections	169,585.2	26,652.9	168,420.8	0.7	84,722.9	79,670.0	6.3
Sales & Use Tax	84,035.0	7,097.2	83,401.6	0.8	na	29,912.2	na
Motor Fuel Tax	6,997.1	5,272.8	6,948.5	0.7	5,717.2	5,181.5	10.3
Individual Income Tax	45,843.4	9,157.1	48,169.8	-4.8	26,218.5	26,000.6	0.8
Corporation Franchise Tax	382.5	549.2	881.1	-56.6	3,305.5	3,355.7	-1.5
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)[c]	659.1	653.2	630.9	4.5	639.6	624.2	2.5
Total Employed Persons	601.1	597.1	590.1	1.9	595.8	587.4	1.4
Unemployed	58.0	56.1	40.9	41.8	43.9	36.9	19.0
Percent Total Labor Force	8.8	8.6	6.5	35.4	6.9	5.9	1.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	558.4	557.8	550.1	1.5	561.7	553.7	1.4
Manufacturing	88.0	88.2	88.5	-0.6	89.2	88.2	1.1
Mining	18.5	18.4	20.6	-10.2	20.2	19.4	4.1
Contract Construction	28.3	27.9	30.4	-6.9	27.3	29.9	-8.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.0	36.9	34.1	8.5	35.6	34.2	4.1
Wholesale Trade	35.4	35.5	35.5	-0.3	35.7	35.0	2.0
Retail Trade	95.3	94.2	94.5	0.9	94.9	94.5	0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.0	27.1	26.0	3.9	26.6	26.0	2.3
Services[d]	108.5	108.3	101.6	6.8	106.0	101.0	5.0
Federal Government	37.6	37.9	37.4	0.5	37.4	37.3	0.3
State Government[e]	30.6	30.6	30.4	0.7	32.5	32.4	0.3
Local Government[e]	52.3	52.7	51.0	2.6	56.1	55.8	0.5
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.1	38.8	40.0	-4.8	38.8	39.7	-2.3
Mining	42.1	36.7	41.3	1.9	42.0	41.6	1.0
Contract Construction	37.4	35.7	38.2	-2.1	36.9	36.5	1.1
Wholesale Trade	37.3	36.9	36.9	1.1	36.8	37.5	-1.9
Retail Trade	28.4	29.1	29.3	-3.1	28.1	27.4	2.6
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	11,111.6	9,992.5	5,318.4	108.9	9,470.1	6,630.7	42.8
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	93,700	70,300	70,300	33.3	82,250.2	93,483.6	-12.0
Residential	36,000	48,600	40,000	-10.0	na	50,092.8	na
Nonresidential	57,700	21,700	28,000	106.1	35,191.5	34,116.4	3.2
Public Works and Utilities	33,500	21,100	2,300	1,356.5	10,958.7	9,267.1	18.3
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[f]	113,562.2	57,020.0	75,663.6	50.1	81,790.4	83,809.4	-2.4
Residential	29,942.1	29,694.9	42,521.6	-29.6	22,285.4	41,038.1	-45.7
Nonresidential	61,605.5	14,191.6	24,308.9	153.4	38,634.1	34,538.7	11.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	22,014.6	13,133.5	8,833.1	149.2	14,443.4	8,770.8	64.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	661	676	862	-23.3	614.2	929.5	-33.9
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	594,070	543,412	390,355	52.2	403,810.3	329,719.3	22.5
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	58,836	na	na	39,[illegible]52.2	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	728.4	59.6	679.7	7.2	na	235.2	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	2,089.6	2,386.3	2,049.7	2.0	1,075.3	1,000.9	7.4
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	7,001	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	292.8	292.2	276.5	5.9	284.9	263.9	8.0
Telephones in Service. (Business)	76,464	76,320	77,512	-1.4	76,863.6	77,228.7	-0.5
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	424,007	424,124	419,317	1.1	430,223.9	421,477.7	2.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	na	na	36,162	na	na	35,456.3	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	na	na	387,126	na	na	381,539.5	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	389,184	385,225	361,562	7.6	391,173.9	380,244.5	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	538	522	538	0.0	544.8	575.8	-5.4
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,074.5	1,052.8	1,177.7	-8.8	1,032.4	1,095.6	-5.8
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,043.8	4,564.7	4,663.6	-13.3	4,178.1	4,300.7	-2.9
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,185.3	1,047.4	1,170	1.3	1,084.0	947.1	14.5
Copper (metric tons)[g]	16,866	17,391	17,958	-6.1	na	14,126.7	na

[p] Preliminary.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Aug. 1982	Jul. 1982	Aug. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Jul. 1982	Jul. 1981	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	394.7	395.2	391.5	0.8	396.9	392.6	1.1
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	81.4	29.7	33.9	140.1	48.5	48.5	0.0
New Dwelling Units	382	371	297	28.6	306.3	491.7	-37.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	5,641.4	5,475.1	4,845.0	16.4	6,040.6	4,898.5	23.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	281,772	281,322	277,208	1.7	281,559.0	275,279.9	2.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,637	22,824	22,403	1.0	22,847.7	22,221.5	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	286,830	282,590	262,378	9.3	287,970.6	281,240.8	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	396	384	398	-0.5	399.8	424.6	-5.8
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	297.6	298.1	297.5	0.03	300.6	297.6	1.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	37.8	4.4	3.4	1,011.8	15.2	15.2	0.0
New Dwelling Units	6	7	1	500.0	21.7	6.2	250.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	4,621.1	4,468.3	3,977.8	16.2	4,893.6	3,939.2	24.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,494	56,906	39,612	42.6	57,204.9	55,683.7	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	142	142	147	-3.4	146.4	160.0	-8.5
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	39,938	39,876	41,486	-3.7	40,535.5	41,805.5	-3.0
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	217,058	216,813	214,936	1.0	217,226.6	213,843.2	1.6
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	97.0	97.1	94.0	3.2	96.3	94.9	1.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.8	1.1	3.7	-51.4	1.6	4.8	-66.7
New Dwelling Units	10	2	21	-52.4	12.3	22.5	-45.3
Postal Receipts[h]	410.3	408.3	348.5	17.7	455.5	379.8	19.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	21,992	22,020	21,775	1.0	22,285.4	22,016.9	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	47	52	-1.9	50.3	54.3	-7.4
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	7,034	7,037	7,037	0.0	7,085.0	7,048.7	0.5
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	43,506	43,519	43,426	0.2	43,684.7	43,379.0	0.7
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.2	69.0	66.7	3.8	71.5	70.2	1.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	8.9	14.6	22.1	-59.7	14.0	15.0	-6.7
New Dwelling Units	79	85	260	-69.6	117.5	164.5	-28.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	799.2	752.2	621.9	28.5	777.8	655.3	18.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	53,566	54,892	56,228	-4.7	54,868.5	53,543.8	2.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,901	6,066	6,226	-5.2	6,008.8	5,840.7	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	61,442	61,570	60,181	2.1	61,865.5	59,944.0	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	77	76	77	0.0	79.9	84.4	-5.3
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)*	62.3	62.1	60.7	2.6	64.9	64.0	1.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	2.2	6.3	2.9	-24.1	4.7	3.3	42.4
New Dwelling Units	10	4	50	-80.0	40.9	42.3	-3.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	470.6	437.8	350.3	34.3	439.2	366.0	20.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,013	15,945	15,786	1.4	16,577.7	15,745.5	5.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	33	33	35	-5.7	35.7	37.9	-5.8
Telephones in Service (Business)[k]	6,517	6,477	6,476	0.6	6,495.9	6,354.1	2.2
Telephones in Service (Residential)[k]	36,770	37,203	37,016	-0.7	39,404.9	38,715.8	1.8
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.3	13.2	12.5	6.4	12.7	12.5	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	6.6	1.6	2.5	164.0	1.3	3.1	-58.1
New Dwelling Units	19	44	41	-53.7	31.8	39.0	-18.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	82.5	74.2	74.9	10.2	88.9	79.4	12.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,629	9,637	9,329	3.2	9,503.8	9,180.6	3.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,831	1,845	1,758	4.2	1,806.1	1,744.9	3.5
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.8	12.6	11.9	7.6	12.1	11.5	5.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	6.6	4.5	9.5	-30.5	5.4	4.9	10.2
New Dwelling Units	59	66	173	-65.9	58.8	50.6	16.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	91.8	100.7	82.0	12.0	100.5	82.7	21.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	5,937	5,892	5,448	9.0	5,675.1	5,111.8	11.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	853	843	729	17.0	813.8	742.4	9.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,338	5,371	4,716	13.2	5,105.3	4,788.6	6.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	4	25.0	4.7	5.2	-9.6
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.3	31.9	31.3	3.2	32.4	32.0	1.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.8	2.6	2.8	0.0	3.8	4.8	-20.8
New Dwelling Units	63	23	39	61.5	34.6	74.4	-53.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	279.8	261.9	208.0	34.5	284.9	237.0	20.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	na	na	25,877	na	na	25,617.2	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	na	na	3,233	na	na	3,189.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,568	25,672	24,841	2.9	24,759.1	24,536.2	0.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	46	44	46	0.0	41.2	46.1	-10.6
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.1	19.8	19.9	1.0	20.5	19.4	5.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)*	2.1	1.5	3.1	-32.3	3.4	2.8	21.4
New Dwelling Units	30	27	18	66.7	31.8	30.4	4.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	72.6	74.7	66.5	9.2	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,701	11,734	11,249	4.0	11,594.0	11,145.5	4.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,498	1,490	1,436	4.3	1,470.3	1,422.7	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,006	10,022	9,446	5.9	10,009.7	9,507.7	5.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	14	13	13	7.7	14.9	13.9	7.2
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.1	15.9	16.4	-1.8	16.1	16.1	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.2	2.6	1.6	22.5	4.2	4.6	-8.7
New Dwelling Units	29	40	34	-14.7	44.4	86.7	-48.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)[h]	139.7	129.8	119.3	17.1	137.9	113.1	21.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,854	1,839	1,787	3.8	1,810.9	1,674.3	8.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	377	379	377	0.0	362.9	347.6	4.4

desirable teaching environment. This difficult situation is made worse as faculty members leave the crowded classroom for high paying industry jobs, thus reducing the number of faculty to handle the increasing number of students.

The electronic and computer science programs at Utah institutions are well established, but there has been no large expenditures by the state to create a first class research environment. Most of the research programs and equipment needs have been financed by federal funds or donations.

The state has not been as aggressive as some other states in establishing an environment supportive of high technology. If Utah is to compete effectively with Arizona, Colorado, Texas, and North Carolina, it will take a well coordinated effort by government, industry and academia. Without such an effort the contribution of the electronics and information processing industry to Utah's economic growth will fall short of its potential.

BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
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New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[*] May not add to total due to rounding
[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Current year—preliminary data; previous year—final figures
[d] Includes nonprofit and religious
[e] Includes public schools and colleges
[f] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes amounts for two four-week periods
[i] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[j] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[k] Includes Orem and Springville
[r] Revised
na Not available

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Utah: An Economic Review and Outlook*

By *R. Thayne Robson*, Director

The outlook for 1983 is for a modest but clearly discernible recovery both in Utah and in the national economy. Almost every sector of the Utah economy should experience improvement, with the most significant changes appearing in construction, retail sales (especially for durable goods) and for such commodities as copper. The defense and service sectors will also record significant growth. The mining and agricultural sectors, however, will likely remain relatively static for the year. Employment, personal income, tax collections and construction volume should all perform better in 1983 than in 1982.

Introduction

The Utah economy, like the national and world economy, is experiencing its deepest and longest recession in 40 years. The back-to-back recessions of 1980 and 1981-82 have produced the highest rates in Utah history of unemployment, personal and business bankruptcy and negligible economic growth. However, Utah and its surrounding states have experienced less severe economic problems than has the nation as a whole.

The prolonging recession with its apparent extended bottoming-out process has impacted on most of Utah's industries. The timing and magnitude of the recession's impact, however, varies from industry to industry and consequently from county to county throughout the state. A few industries and activities, namely those tied to national defense spending and to the service industries, have continued to grow throughout this recession. Most of the basic industries of mining, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture have been adversely affected by the recession. Even the energy industries, which were previously thought to have sufficient strength to withstand the impacts of national recessions, have likewise experienced a dramatic reversal in their fortunes, partly due to the recession and partly due to the extraordinary accomplishments of energy conservation which have reduced consumption and demand.

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*Summary of remarks presented at meetings of Rotary Club of Salt Lake on December 1, 1982, the Kiwanis Club of Salt Lake City on December 9, 1982, and Utah Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration on January 12, 1983.

Employment Recap, 1980-1982

At the beginning of 1980, Utah had an unemployment rate of 5.8 percent. In the ensuing months, the unemployment rate steadily increased, reaching a peak of 9 percent in October 1982, and receding to 8.6 percent in December. Employment growth, which had exceeded 5 percent per year during most of the 1970s, declined to below 1 percent per year. The growth in personal income dropped from 12.5 percent per year in 1980 over 1979, to a rate of less than 6 percent for 1982 over 1981. The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer increased by 50 percent.

The industry sector hardest hit by the recession is construction where employment declined from its 1978 peak of 36,000 to 25,900 at the end of 1982. Mining employment dropped by 4,000 jobs during the past 12 months as layoffs hit uranium, coal, metals and other parts of the mining industry. Almost every part of the state's manufacturing industry experienced layoffs and rising unemployment with the primary metals, copper and steel, hit hardest. The only two industry groups within manufacturing to expand were transportation equipment, due to rising defense spending, and food and kindred products.

Within the transportation, communication and public utilities sector, only railroad transportation showed a decline over the past year. When Western Airlines moved its hub operations to Salt Lake City, employment in air transportation increased by nearly 1,000 jobs. Significant gains in employment also occurred in communications and public utilities. Total employment in finance, insurance and real estate rose by 3 percent during 1982, in spite of the revolution in the financial industries, as new types of accounts were created in response to regulation and deregulation.

Utah service industry employment benefited from the opening of new hotels during the year, and employment in this sector grew by 16 percent. Total service employment during December 1982 was 6 percent above 1981 totals, and every sector of the service industry showed growth during the year in excess of 4 percent.

Government employment remained fairly stable over the past year, increasing by 1 percent. Increases in federal defense employment offset declines in federal nondefense employment. State government employment declined slightly. The major expansion in local government was in education, which continues to grow by 1,100 jobs each year.

Looking at the net effects of the recession during 1982, total nonagricultural employment in Utah during December was 3,000 jobs below the same level in December 1981. Unemployment at 56,800 was 17,800 above the 39,000 persons unemployed in December 1981. Table 1 shows Utah nonagricultural employment, total wages and average monthly wage for 1981.

State tax collections, instead of being 11 percent ahead of year earlier totals, were up by about 1 percent. The recession has hit Utah very hard. The only real comfort is found in the fact that conditions are much worse in other states.

The Near Term Outlook for 1983

Since mid-1982 there has been a general feeling that conditions could not get worse, that recessions do come to an end and that signs of recovery should appear soon.

When the experts examined the spending patterns that would emerge to "lead us out" of the recession, a very somber mood emerged. Capital goods spending could not lead the way so long as industries were operating below 70 percent of capacity. Home building and construction could not lead the way so long as mortgage rates were 14 percent, plus, and indefinite. Consumer spending could not lead the way even though debts had been paid down and savings were up, because fear kept consumers in a very conservative mood. Surely federal deficit spending will lead the way as defense expenditures rise and deficits reach upward toward the $200 billion mark.

But nothing else seems quite like it should be. Inflation and interest rates should not decline when government is running big deficits. Deficits cause inflation, and bigger deficits cause bigger inflation,

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or at least so the rhetoric goes. The "real" interest rate is the difference between the rate of inflation and the prime lending rate. Since money is only worth 2 to 4 percent above the inflation rate and inflation has declined to 5 percent per year, why do interest rates remain high? Interest rates must demand a premium it is said, because of federal deficits, possible foreign defaults on $400 billion in loans owed to American banks, and because consumer and business loan defaults rise during a recession. Furthermore, there is a veritable revolution in the role and function of various types of financial institutions.

National Outlook

Since states and regions are integral parts of the national economy, it is appropriate to set the framework for any state forecast with a forecast of the national economy.

The most reasonable scenario for the national economy in 1983 is for recovery to begin sometime between January and June and proceed at about one-half the pace of previous recoveries. This means that real GNP should rise by 3 to 4 percent, with most of the gains coming in the second half of the year. With that rate of growth, unemployment will remain high or about 10 percent. Inflation will remain in the range of 5 to 6 percent, and interest rates must tend downward at least through the third quarter. For the recovery to have any sustained strength, the federal funds rate must decline to between 6 and 7 percent; the prime rate must drop below 10 percent and the rate on conventional mortgages must be at 12 percent or lower.

Monetarism bears much of the blame for the severity of the current recession and is especially at fault in forcing too much attention on money supply measures whose real meaning has become less and less valid. Who can explain the difference between various types of deposits anymore? The major assumption behind this and similar forecasts is that the Federal Reserve Board has learned from its past mistakes.

Table 1

Utah Nonagricultural Employment, Wages, and Average Monthly Wage, by Industry, 1981

Industry	Average Annual Employment		Percent of Total		Total Wages (in millions)		Percent of Total		Average Monthly Wage	
Mining	20,266		.04		$535		.06		$2,200	
Construction	28,291		.05		529		.06		1,559	
Manufacturing	89,308		.16		1,562		.19		1,458	
Durables		61,622		.11		$1,179		.14		1,594
Non-durables		27,686		.05		383		.05		1,153
Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	34,432		.06		745		.09		1,803	
Trade	130,839		.23		1,429		.17		910	
Wholesale		35,320		.06		624		.08		1,471
Retail		95,519		.17		805		.10		702
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26,311		.05		369		.04		1,169	
Services	103,730		.19		1,222		.15		982	
Government	124,862		.22		1,859		.23		1,241	
Federal		37,195		.07		721		.09		1,616
State		32,116		.06		457		.06		1,186
Local		55,551		.10		681		.08		1,022
	558,039		100		8,250		100		1,232	

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Utah Annual Report 1981*, Vol. III, "Labor Market Information", pp. 15-42.

Utah Outlook

The outlook for Utah during 1983 shows a modest but significant recovery. in previous post-World War II recoveries, the Utah economy has led the national economy in timing and magnitude. If Utah leads the recovery this year – and recent declines in unemployment may be an indication that it will – it will be due to rising defense expenditures, a good year in skiing and tourism, a recovery in retail trade, an improvement in home building, and the continuing growth and vitality of Utah's unique service sector.

To summarize the numbers for 1983's forecast:

- Employment should increase by 10,000 new jobs. Unemployment, however, will remain high, averaging 8 percent for the year.
- Personal income can be expected to increase by 8 or 9 percent.
- Building permits will be issued for 12,000 dwelling units.
- State tax revenues, exclusive of the highway trust fund, can be expected to increase by 6 percent in fiscal 1983 and by 10 percent in fiscal 1984.
- All of Utah's industries will do better in 1983 than in 1982 with the possible exception of mining and agriculture. Government employment will remain about constant with increases in education offsetting some reductions in state and local government employment.

Table 2 shows annual changes in population, labor force, employment and unemployment for each year since 1970, providing a basis of comparison with this year's forecast.

A few of the industry sectors are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Table 2

Annual Changes in Population, Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rates
1971-1982[a]

Year	Population (in thousands)	Employment (in thousands)	Unemployment Rates	Labor Force (in thousands)
1971	35,000	13.5	6.6	16.8
1972	34,000	22.8	6.3	22.7
1973	34,000	24.2	5.8	23.4
1974	28,000	15.2	5.5	14.8
1975	37,000	8.9	7.3	19.1
1976	38,000	21.4	6.5	18.3
1977	44,000	26.4	5.7	23.4
1978	48,000	39.4	4.6	35.1
1979	52,000	22.0	4.5	22.3
1980	54,000	2.4	5.4	8.7
1981	46,000	6.3	5.9	10.1
1982	40,000[b]	3.9[b]	7.8[b]	16.9[b]

[a] Population numbers are as of July 1 in years shown. Employment, labor force and unemployment numbers are for calendar year.

[b] Preliminary.

Source: Population: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Employment: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Annual Report*, Vol. III, selected years (Salt Lake City).

Defense

It is extremely difficult to translate defense spending into employment at the state level. One of the key indicators in this area is the Prime Contract Awards report by the Department of Defense. The awarding of a prime contract does not mean that the money will be spent exclusively within the state. Furthermore, the time lag between contract awards and actual spending and employment varies considerably depending on the weapons system or the military mission involved. With these caveats, it is instructive to note that prime contracts awarded in Utah by the Department of Defense increased from $334.4 million in FY 1980 to $516.1 million in FY 1981. Procurement awards by NASA also increased by $30 million, or from $72.6 million in FY 1980 to $102.7 million in FY 1981. These awards rose by one-third in a single year and are now 329 percent above the levels that prevailed in 1975. Utah's defense contractors are heavily involved in strategic weapons systems, guidance and control, and electronic components and their relative share of total national prime contract awards is increasing slightly.

The military missions at Utah's three major military bases also seem more likely to expand after a decade of slow declines. Federal defense employment rose in Utah during 1982 by 500 jobs.

Construction

The critical imbalance between federal government fiscal and monetary policy with its attendant high interest rates has had the same impact in Utah as it has had elsewhere on capital and durable goods spending including construction. The impact upon home building has been very dramatic. The number of permits issued for new dwelling units during 1982 is estimated at 7,600, down from 9,300 the year before. (In Utah's peak year, 1977, permits were issued for 23,000 dwelling units.) Nonresidential construction as measured by total valuation will be about 10 percent higher in 1982 than in 1981. However, total construction activity measured by dollar valuation during the two recent recession years, will be close to $960 million per year, well below the $1.2 billion peak achieved in 1979. The decline in construction activity not only affects employment but affects in a major way firms in wholesale and retail trade who sell building materials; it also impacts upon sales and use tax receipts.

The outlook for construction activity in Utah for 1983 appears very strong for power plant construction and road building, while improvements in home building will be 60 percent above 1982. Permits authorized nonresidential construction will remain at the level of the last two years. More than $1 billion in expenditures are planned for power plants. Road building activity in completing the Interstate and in repairs could be above 1982's activity by $60 million or more. The total volume of construction during 1983 could set a new record in dollar volume. The net effect on employment will be to regain about one-half of the jobs lost in this industry during the past three years.

Primary Metals

The depressed conditions in primary metals reflects price and consumption declines throughout the industrial world. The general view that employment losses in copper and steel are likely to be permanent, even after the recovery has run its full course, needs to be carefully examined. Utah's steel industry is now operating at about 40 percent of its capacity. Productivity was already very high in the steel operations and changes in output do require additional employees. The demand for steel will not improve much until the national recovery is well underway.

Copper is a different story. The demand for copper is tied closely to the construction, automobile and capital goods industries nationally. The Utah copper industry, like all copper firms in the U.S. and Canada, is being adversely affected by the decisions of foreign government owned producers in Chile, Zambia, Zaire and Peru to maintain production in the light of declining demand and prices. It is clear that government subsidies of copper production in these countries are financed with loans from the United States and other industrial countries. These loans continue to subsidize copper production not warranted by the current state of prices and demand. The goal of foreign copper producers and their governments seems to be the maintenance of a flow of foreign exchange with little regard for price and profit considerations.

Experts on the copper industry indicate that the extended string of losses experienced by the major firms has forced extensive cost-cutting programs that will make dramatic increases in productivity and result in the permanent loss of approximately one-fourth of the jobs formerly available in the industry. Copper prices, which have remained well below the cost of production throughout all of 1982, can be expected to rise as national recovery begins. Some analysts are forecasting that prices will increase from the present level of 70 cents to 85 cents per pound by the third quarter of 1983. This should remove the fears of a copper industry shutdown for an extended period.

Manufacturing

This sector of the Utah economy is highly diversified. The primary metals sector will improve only slightly in 1983, electronic and computer activity should improve modestly, and defense activity will continue to grow significantly. Utah, like many other states is counting on significant gains in the "high-technology" activities. Among the nondurables, food and kindred products will hold its own, while textile and apparel products and chemical and petroleum products will continue at currently depressed levels throughout 1983.

Conclusions

Structural changes occurring in the national economy affecting the relative importance of basic goods producing industries such as automobiles, steel, and certain types of capital goods, will impact upon Utah and its surrounding states. Such industries as copper and steel will be relatively less important in the future. It would also appear that the expectations of two years ago regarding energy resources development in Utah will be scaled down and delayed, probably by seven to 10 years. No one should overlook, however, the importance of the region's natural resources. They will continue to be an important part of Utah's economic base.

While long-term growth in the region and each of the states is ultimately dependent upon conditions in national and international markets, the factors that have caused this region to outperform the national economy over the past 10 to 12 years still seem to be present. Tables 3 and 4 provide comparative earnings and employment data for the U.S. and states of this region for 1981.

It is extremely important to remember that Utah's economic fortune in 1982 was greatly enhanced by a few events. The move by American Express and Western Airlines hub operations added 2,000 jobs. The growth in defense related activities provided more than 2,000 jobs. Approximately 1,200 jobs were added in hotel and motel employment during the past 12 months. The net loss of 3,000 jobs in Utah's total employment between December 1981 and December 1982 would have been much greater were it not for the fact that these new firms and expanded activities helped to cushion the recession's impact.

Attracting new firms to this area requires a strong and continuing program of economic and industrial development. It is not unusual for three to five years to elapse between the time a firm makes a decision to locate (or relocate) a plant and the time when jobs are available. The lesson to be learned is that Utah's economy benefited in the last recession year from its promotional efforts conducted years earlier. Economic and industrial development programs cannot be shut down in good years without having serious consequences during the poor years. A long term commitment to economic growth and development is required at all phases of the business cycle, if Utah is to provide jobs for the natural increase in its labor force.

Statistical Abstract Tells Utah Numbers Story

The 1983 *Utah Statistical Abstract* will be released in early March by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Graduate School of Business. Answers to many questions are found in more than 250 tables relating to all phases of Utah's social, political and economic growth. The 1983 edition of the "Stat Ab" continues the tradition begun four decades ago when the Bureau published *Measures of Economic Changes in Utah 1847-1947*. Updated editions have been released approximately every three years since 1947.

Continuing the established format, the latest edition of this informative volume contains 16 major sections:

I. Population
II. Vital Statistics and Health
III. Education
IV. Employment and Earnings
V. Income
VI. Social Services
VII. Government Finance and Employment
VIII. Elections
IX. Banking and Finance
X. Construction
XI. Manufacturing
XII. Retail Trade
XIII. Parks and Recreation
XIV. Communication, Transportation, and Utilities
XV. Agriculture
XVI. Mining

For further information on the 1983 *Utah Statistical Abstract*, contact BEBR, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112.

Table 3

Percent Distribution of Earnings by Major Industry Source for Utah, Mountain States and United States 1981

State	Farms	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Services	Gov't.
Utah	.9	6.2	6.9	18.6	16.6	4.8	9.0	16.2	20.7
Idaho	11.7	2.3	7.3	17.2	16.0	4.3	7.7	15.6	17.4
Wyoming	1.0	25.8	11.4	5.0	14.6	3.2	10.4	11.2	17.2
Colorado	1.6	5.8	7.3	16.9	17.1	6.3	8.6	18.2	17.9
Montana	4.9	6.4	7.2	10.0	18.1	4.6	11.8	16.4	20.2
Rocky Mountain	3.0	7.2	7.6	15.5	16.8	5.3	9.1	16.7	18.6
United States	2.0	2.0	5.6	25.7	16.3	5.9	7.8	18.1	16.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1982, Vol. 62, No. 8 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), pp. 62-70.

Table 4

Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industry Source For Utah, Mountain States and United States 1981

State	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Services	Gov't.
Utah	3.6	5.1	16.0	23.4	4.7	6.2	18.6	22.4
Idaho	1.5	5.0	16.0	24.5	7.1	6.0	18.4	21.5
Wyoming	17.6	8.9	4.7	22.5	3.5	8.3	14.8	19.8
Colorado	3.3	5.9	14.4	24.3	6.2	6.4	20.8	19.0
Montana	4.0	4.7	8.2	25.8	4.5	8.0	19.9	24.8
Rocky Mountain	4.4	5.6	13.5	24.1	5.6	6.6	19.4	20.7
United States	1.2	4.7	22.1	22.6	5.8	5.6	20.3	17.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), pp. 106-116.

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Sept. 1982	12 Month Average Sept. 1981	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	25,278	37,461	na	na	34,114.6	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	11,005	17,345	na	na	13,762.5	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	36,283	54,806	na	na	47,877.1	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):	56.4	59.3	59.4	-5.1	na	61.6	na
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	48.8	48.7	48.3	1.0	na	57.1	na
Lambs (cwt)	na	na	0.41	na	na	na	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	12.7	12.5	13.0	-2.3	na	13.4	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	65.6	72.0	61.0	7.5	na	69.5	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	Qtly:	July-September					
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	60,527.4	--	55,356	9.3			
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	626.4	--	589	6.3			
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	10,167.3	--	10,400	-2.2			
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,714	3,840	3,295	12.7	3,603.0	3,250.0	10.9
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,035	1,001	954	8.5	986.8	935.9	5.4
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,577	4,536	4,189	9.3	4,329.1	4,019.4	7.7
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	47	47	59	-20.3	58.0	61.6	-5.8
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,049	1,025	1,115	-5.9	1,020.2	1,120.4	-8.9
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,481	3,465	3,015	15.5	3,307.9	2,910.7	13.7
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,619.6	1,618.0	1,706.0	-5.1	1,647.8	1,737.1	-5.1
New Corporation (no.)	420	407	538	-21.9	506.0	512.9	-1.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	39,130.6	169,585.2	42,015.1	-6.9	85,429.0	79,777.7	7.1
Sales & Use Tax	3,625.6	84,035.0	4,221.5	-14.1	32,125.9	30,030.4	7.0
Motor Fuel Tax	4,563.5	6,997.1	6,137.6	-24.0	5,619.2	5,000.6	12.4
Individual Income Tax	23,172.6	55,843.4	23,191.2	-0.1	27,131.2	26,049.5	4.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	999.6	382.5	1,582.0	-36.8	3,283.2	3,379.6	-2.9
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	656.2	659.1	627.0	4.7	642.0	624.3	2.8
Total Employed Persons	607.6	601.1	596.1	1.9	596.8	587.5	1.6
Unemployed	48.6	58.0	30.9	57.3	45.4	36.8	23.4
Percent Total Labor Force	7.4	8.8	4.9	51.0	7.1	5.9	20.3
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	564.6	558.4	556.8	1.4	562.4	553.9	1.5
Manufacturing	87.5	88.0	88.6	-1.2	89.1	88.3	0.9
Mining	18.3	18.5	20.6	-11.2	20.0	19.5	2.6
Contract Construction	28.1	28.3	30.2	-7.0	27.1	29.7	-8.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9	37.0	34.1	8.2	35.8	34.2	4.7
Wholesale Trade	35.2	35.4	35.6	-1.1	35.7	35.1	1.7
Retail Trade	95.7	95.3	95.1	0.6	95.0	94.5	0.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.1	27.0	25.9	4.6	26.7	26.0	2.7
Services[c]	111.4	108.5	103.4	7.7	106.7	101.2	5.4
Federal Government	37.3	37.6	36.9	1.1	37.4	37.3	0.3
State Government[d]	30.8	30.6	30.8	0.0	32.5	32.4	0.3
Local Government[d]	56.4	52.3	55.5	1.6	56.2	55.8	0.7
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.9	38.1	40.6	-4.2	38.7	39.7	-2.5
Mining	38.7	42.1	40.0	-3.3	41.9	41.7	0.5
Contract Construction	32.0	37.4	35.0	-8.6	36.7	36.4	0.8
Wholesale Trade	36.4	37.3	36.5	-0.3	36.8	37.5	-1.9
Retail Trade	28.4	28.4	28.4	0.0	28.1	27.5	2.2
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	11,211.0	11,111.6	5,421.8	106.8	9,952.5	6,628.8	50.1
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	117,100	93,700	112,200	4.4	82,658.5	97,700.3	-15.4
Residential	50,800	36,000	65,600	-23.6	35,534.5	52,167.8	-31.9
Nonresidential	66,300	57,700	21,100	214.2	38,958.2	34,383.1	13.3
Public Works and Utilities	6,500	33,500	25,500	-74.5	9,375.4	11,142.1	-15.9
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	64,414.8	113,562.2	77,654.9	-17.1	80,687.1	84,080.9	-4.0
Residential	31,420.5	29,942.1	36,677.6	-14.3	21,847.3	33,822.2	-35.4
Nonresidential	23,770.6	61,605.5	31,840.6	-25.3	37,961.6	35,437.4	7.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	9,223.7	22,014.6	9,136.7	1.0	14,450.7	8,800.1	64.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	784	661	719	9.0	619.6	897.8	-31.0
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	516,743	594,070	329,528	56.8	419,411.6	330,641.1	26.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	48,984	na	na	40,603.5	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	25.8	728.4	29.2	-11.6	na	234	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	1,244.3	2,089.6	1,249.2	-0.4	1,074.9	1,007.1	6.7
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	2,415	2,932	5,051	-52.2	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	293.3	292.8	279.3	5.0	286.1	266.2	7.5
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	76,076	761,464	77,816	-2.2	76,718.6	77,286.5	-0.7
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	426,457	424,007	425,979	0.1	430,263.7	422,479.4	1.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	36,010	36,063	36,091	-0.2	36,379.1	35,559.8	2.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	386,850	388,830	386,392	0.1	390,030.9	382,480.8	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	387,932	389,184	381,799	1.6	391,685.0	381,105.0	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	549	538	549	0.0	544.8	571.9	-4.7
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	966.1	1,074.5	1,079.5	-10.5	1,023.0	1,107.6	-7.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,779.0	4,043.8	4,222.6	-10.5	3,966.0	4,326.4	-4.3
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,041.9	na	na	2,019.8	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	7,475.4	na	na	7,898.7	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,550.0	1,185.3	690	124.6	1,155.7	942.4	22.6
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	12,170	1,6,866	18,965	-35.8	16,645.9	15,477.9	7.6

[p] Preliminary.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Sept. 1982	12 Month Average Sept. 1981	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	396.6	394.7	399.8	-0.8	396.6	393.2	0.9
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	42.7	81.4	32.9	29.8	49.3	47.9	2.9
New Dwelling Units	492	382	173	184.4	332.9	455.3	-26.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	5,540.9	5,641.4	5,034.3	10.1	6,082.8	4,985.3	22.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	281,757	281,772	277,899	1.4	281,880.5	275,785.7	2.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,831	22,637	22,484	1.5	22,876.6	22,281.3	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	285,768	286,830	282,565	1.1	288,237.5	281,780.2	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	405	396	405	0.0	399.8	421.9	-5.2
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	299.5	297.6	303.5	-1.3	300.3	298.2	0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	8.3	37.8	9.8	-15.3	15.1	15.7	-3.8
New Dwelling Units	5	6	8	-37.5	21.5	6.0	258.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	4,538.0	4,621.1	4,078.8	11.3	4,931.9	4,007.9	23.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,054	56,494	56,082	-0.05	57,202.6	55,677.1	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	141	142	147	-4.1	145.9	158.5	-7.9
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	39,632	39,938	41,403	-4.3	40,387.9	41,788.6	-3.4
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	216,349	217,058	216,196	0.1	217,239.4	213,948.2	1.5
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	97.1	97.0	96.3	0.8	96.4	95.0	1.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.9	1.6	4.5	-64.4
New Dwelling Units	8	10	1	700.0	12.9	21.1	-38.9
Postal Receipts[k]	400.0	410.3	407.5	-1.8	454.9	387.5	17.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	21,857	21,992	21,763	0.4	22,293.2	22,044.1	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	51	0.0	50.3	53.7	-6.3
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,985	7,034	7,111	-1.8	7,074.5	7,054.9	0.3
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	43,423	43,506	43,634	-0.5	43,667.1	43,396.3	0.6
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	73.1	69.2	72.0	1.5	71.6	70.3	1.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	6.8	8.9	24.1	-71.8	12.6	16.1	-21.7
New Dwelling Units	71	79	255	-72.2	102.2	173.2	-41.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	684.3	799.2	650.5	5.2	780.6	666.9	17.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	52,367	53,566	54,813	-4.5	54,664.7	53,826.4	1.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,750	5,901	5,982	-3.9	5,989.5	5,879.1	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	61,227	61,442	60,002	2.0	61,967.6	60,114.5	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	76	77	78	-2.6	79.7	83.4	-4.4
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	65.9	62.3	66.0	-0.2	64.9	64.1	1.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.1	2.2	0.6	83.3	4.7	3.2	46.9
New Dwelling Units	5	10	12	-58.3	40.3	42.1	-4.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	381.4	470.6	385.0	-0.9	438.9	374.2	17.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	15,789	16,013	15,599	1.2	16,593.5	16,275.5	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	31	33	34	-8.8	35.5	39.2	-9.4
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,525	6,517	6,616	-1.4	6,488.3	6,374.5	1.8
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	39,513	36,770	40,524	-2.5	39,320.7	38,795.1	1.4
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.3	13.3	12.7	4.7	12.8	12.5	2.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.0	6.6	4.0	-50.0	1.1	2.5	-56.0
New Dwelling Units	17	19	34	-50.0	30.4	35.9	-15.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	77.0	82.5	84.5	-8.9	88.3	80.8	9.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,648	9,629	9,333	3.4	9,530.1	9,203.9	3.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,837	1,831	1,774	3.6	1,811.4	1,736.1	4.3
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.8	12.8	12.2	4.9	12.2	11.5	6.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.0	6.6	4.8	4.2	5.4	4.9	10.2
New Dwelling Units	61	59	112	-45.5	54.6	45.4	20.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	93.7	91.8	86.4	8.5	101.1	84.8	19.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	5,978	5,937	5,333	12.1	5,728.9	5,148.1	11.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	872	853	775	12.5	821.9	745.6	10.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,349	5,338	4,739	12.9	5,156.1	4,801.4	7.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	4	5	5	-20.0	4.6	5.0	-8.0
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.3	32.3	32.6	-0.9	32.4	32.0	1.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.1	2.8	4.1	-24.4	3.7	4.8	-22.9
New Dwelling Units	61	63	70	-12.9	33.9	73.8	-54.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	254.4	279.8	226.4	12.4	287.2	241.6	18.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,252	24,371	25,908	-6.4	24,856.0	25,662.8	-3.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,956	2,966	3,253	-9.1	3,052.3	3,197.7	-4.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,574	25,568	24,994	2.3	24,807.4	24,633.5	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	49	46	47	4.3	41.4	46.0	-10.0
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.4	20.1	20.8	-1.9	20.5	19.5	5.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.7	2.1	4.3	-60.5	3.2	3.4	-5.9
New Dwelling Units	31	30	33	-6.1	31.6	30.7	2.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	78.6	72.6	69.4	13.3	84.7	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	10,987	11,701	11,319	-2.9	11,566.3	11,188.3	3.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,386	1,498	1,449	-4.4	1,465.1	1,425.7	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,014	10,006	9,499	5.4	10,052.6	9,548.2	5.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	14	14	7.1	15.0	14.0	7.1
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	16.2	16.1	16.7	-3.0	16.1	16.1	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.2	5.2	3.3	-3.0	4.2	4.6	-8.7
New Dwelling Units	51	29	42	21.4	45.2	85.2	-47.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	103.9	139.7	118.0	-12.0	136.7	115.2	18.7
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,861	1,854	1,787	4.1	1,817.1	1,677.5	8.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	378	377	374	1.1	363.2	347	4.7

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1982	12 Month Average Oct. 1981	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	na	40,396	na	na	34,403.8	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	na	17,178	na	na	13,204.3	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	na	57,574	na	na	47,608.2	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):	na	56.4	56.6	na	na	60.9	na
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	na	48.8	46.9	na	na	55.5	na
Lambs (cwt)	na	--	35	na	na	na	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	12.7	13.5	na	na	13.4	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	na	65.6	61.0	na	na	68.5	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)		Qtly.: July-September					
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)		60,527.4	55,356	9.3			
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)		626.4	589	6.3			
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)		10,167.3	10,400	-2.2			
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,882	3,714	3,295	17.8	3,651.9	3,254.9	12.2
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,018	1,035	953	6.8	992.2	936.7	5.9
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,601	4,577	4,077	12.9	4,372.8	4,049.1	8.0
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	51	47	56	-8.9	57.6	61.8	-6.8
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,121	1,049	1,021	9.8	1,028.5	1,101.3	-6.6
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,430	3,483	2,996	14.5	3,344.1	2,942.3	13.7
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,620.6	1,619.6	1,696.6	-4.5	1,641.4	1,744.4	-5.9
New Corporation (no.)	395	420	510	-22.6	496.4	509.6	-2.6
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	38,964.5	39,130.6	41,985.6	-7.2	85,177.2	79,676.2	6.9
Sales & Use Tax	8,022.4	3,625.6	8,618.2	-6.9	32,076.3	29,647.5	8.2
Motor Fuel Tax	7,079.4	4,663.5	5,749.6	23.1	5,730.0	5,184.6	10.5
Individual Income Tax	12,700.9	23,172.6	15,476.5	-17.9	26,899.9	26,049.5	3.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,331.3	999.6	3,847.3	-13.4	3,240.2	3,349.8	-3.3
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	651.0	656.2	635.5	2.4	643.3	625.3	2.9
Total Employed Persons							
Unemployed	601.2	607.6	602.3	-0.3	596.7	588.4	1.4
Percent Total Labor Force	49.8	48.6	33.2	50.0	46.8	36.9	26.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	7.7	7.4	5.2	48.1	7.3	5.9	23.7
Manufacturing	564.3	564.6	567.9	-0.7	562.1	554.9	1.3
Mining	86.4	87.5	91.1	-5.1	88.7	88.6	0.1
Contract Constructuion	18.0	18.3	21.4	-15.0	19.7	19.7	0.0
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	27.9	28.1	30.1	-7.0	26.9	29.4	-8.5
Wholesale Trade	36.5	36.9	35.2	3.7	35.9	34.3	4.7
Retail Trade	35.0	35.2	35.9	-2.5	35.6	35.2	1.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	95.4	95.7	96.3	-1.0	94.9	94.6	0.3
Services[c]	27.0	27.1	26.4	2.7	26.8	26.1	2.7
Federal Government	111.7	111.4	106.0	5.3	107.2	101.6	5.5
State Government[d]	37.0	37.3	36.6	0.6	37.4	37.3	0.3
Local Government[d]	33.0	30.8	32.6	0.0	32.5	32.4	0.3
Average Weekly Hours	56.3	56.4	56.5	-0.5	56.2	55.8	0.7
Manufacturing	38.1	38.9	39.9	-2.0	38.6	39.8	-3.0
Mining	42.6	38.7	41.3	0.7	42.0	41.7	0.7
Contract Construction	39.3	32.0	35.5	5.9	37.0	36.5	1.4
Wholesale Trade	36.6	36.4	36.5	-0.3	36.8	37.3	-1.3
Retail Trade	27.6	28.4	28.4	-1.4	28.0	27.7	1.1
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	9,869.3	11,211.0	5,065.3	94.8	10,352.8	6,615.1	56.5
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	81,500	117,100	116,100	-29.8	79,775.2	99,675.3	-20.0
Residential	48,000	50,800	31,200	53.9	36,934.5	50,859.5	-27.4
Nonresidential	33,600	66,300	68,600	-51.0	36,041.5	38,374.8	-6.1
Public Works and Utilities	9,100	6,500	16,400	-44.5	8,767.1	10,450.4	-16.1
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	74,131.3	64,414.8	78,371.3	-5.4	80,333.8	81,923.9	-1.9
Residential	35,387.8	31,420.5	29,169.9	21.3	22,365.5	32,609.7	-31.4
Nonresidential	25,760.9	23,770.6	38,079.0	-32.4	36,935.1	34,456.3	7.2
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	12,982.6	9,223.7	11,122.4	16.7	14,605.7	8,836.7	65.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	788	784	707	11.5	626.4	870.4	-28.0
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	515,986	516,743	323,895	59.3	435,419.2	332,327.4	31.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	42,667	na	na	41,182.3	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	-4.3	25.8	8.4	-151.2	na	224.2	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	672.6	1,244.3	821.4	-18.1	1,062.5	1,019.7	4.2
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	2,415	5,131	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	294.1	293.3	279.9	5.1	287.3	268.4	7.0
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	75,725	76,076	77,817	-2.7	76,544.3	77,348.3	-1.0
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	426,653	426,457	428,383	-0.4	430,119.5	423,476.8	1.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	35,586	36,010	36,119	-1.5	36,334.7	35,701.5	1.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	387,119	386,850	386,961	0.04	390,044.1	383,568.7	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	392,069	387,932	383,937	2.1	392,362.7	382,095.3	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	551	549	555	-0.7	544.5	568.6	-4.2
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	996.0	966.1	1,032.6	-3.5	1,020.0	1,119.4	-8.9
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,269.4	3,779.0	4,346.2	-1.8	3,959.6	4,360,8	-9.2
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,071.6	na	na	2,020.7	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	8,441.9	na	na	7,994.5	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,640.0	1,550.0	742	121.02	1,230.5	936.3	31.4
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	15,400[p]	12,170	19,195	-19.8	16,329.7	16,823.1	-2.93

[p] Preliminary.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Oct. 1982	12 Month Average Oct. 1981	% Chg
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	396.6	396.6	399.4	-0.8	396.4	393.9	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	38.9	42.7	37.3	4.3	49.4	45.3	9.1
New Dwelling Units	477	492	444	7.4	335.7	443.2	-92.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	12,275.4	5,540.9	5,135.1	139.1	601.9	5,040.7	-88.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	280,730	281,757	279,823	.3	281,956.1	276,560.9	2.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,254	22,831	22,565	-1.4	22,850.7	22,356.6	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	286,767	285,768	283,576	1.1	288,503.4	282,401.3	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	406	405	407	-0.2	399.7	419.3	-4.7
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	299.5	299.5	303.5	-1.4	300.0	298.7	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.2	8.3	9.4	-23.4	14.9	13.7	8.8
New Dwelling Units	2	5	13	-82.6	20.6	5	312.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	10,078.0	4,538.0	4,214.8	139.1	5,420.5	4,048.4	33.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	56,472	56,054	56,313	0.3	57,215.9	55,698.9	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	142	141	147	-3.4	145.5	156.7	-7.1
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	39,435	39,632	41,363	-4.7	40,227.2	41,732.7	-2.6
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	216,215	216,349	217,048	-0.4	217,170.0	214,365.5	1.3
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	97.0	97.1	95.9	1.0	96.5	95.2	1.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.3	1.8	1.9	21.1	1.6	4.5	-64.4
New Dwelling Units	19	8	6	216.7	14.0	19.9	-29.7
Postal Receipts[k]	856.2	400.0	376.1	127.7	494.9	389.5	27.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,137	21,857	21,804	1.5	22,321.0	22,071.3	1.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	52	-1.9	50.2	53.2	-5.6
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,984	6,985	7,121	-1.9	7,063.1	7,059.2	0.1
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	43,299	43,423	43,775	-1.1	43,627.4	43,453.6	0.4
Mountainland (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	73.1	73.1	72.4	.83	71.7	70.5	1.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	16.6	6.8	18.3	-9.3	12.5	16.2	-22.8
New Dwelling Units	146	71	89	64.0	107.0	163.5	-34.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	1,466.0	684.3	651.7	125.0	848.5	671.0	26.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	52,571	52,367	53,689	-2.1	54,571.5	54,020.8	1.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,770	5,750	5,994	-3.7	5,970.8	5,928.3	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,655	61,227	60,494	5.2	62,231.0	60,304.8	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	77	76	81	-4.9	79.4	82.7	-4.0
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	66.1	65.9	66.3	-0.3	64.9	64.2	1.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.5	1.1	1.6	118.8	4.9	3.1	58.1
New Dwelling Units	23	5	11	109.1	41.3	39.0	5.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	820.0	381.4	392.0	109.2	474.6	377.8	25.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,051	15,789	15,786	1.7	16,615.6	16,312.9	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	32	31	35	-8.6	35.3	38.7	-8.8
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,444	6,525	6,576	-2.0	6,477.3	6,394	1.3
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	39,595	39,513	40,964	-3.3	39,206.6	38,967.4	0.6
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, W							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.2	13.3	12.9	2.3	12.8	12.5	2.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.0	2.0	2.5	60.0	1.2	2.2	-45.5
New Dwelling Units	24	17	28	-14.3	30.1	35.0	-14.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	154.9	77.0	77.1	100.9	94.8	81.3	16.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,664	9,648	9,214	4.8	9,567.6	9,218.1	3.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,833	1,837	1,735	5.7	1,819.6	1,736.4	4.8
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.8	12.8	12.3	4.1	12.2	11.6	5.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.9	5.0	4.2	16.7	5.5	5.1	7.8
New Dwelling Units	33	61	64	-48.4	52.0	49.2	5.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	184.6	93.7	78.6	134.9	109.9	85.5	28.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,055	5,978	5,357	13.0	5,787.1	5,182.3	11.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	884	872	789	12.0	829.8	751.2	10.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,522	5,349	4,799	15.1	5,216.4	4,811.4	8.4
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	4	4	5	-20.0	4.5	4.9	-8.2
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.3	32.3	33.4	-3.6	32.3	32.1	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.2	3.1	10.9	-70.6	3.1	5.4	42.6
New Dwelling Units	33	61	19	73.7	35.1	66.8	-47.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	481.7	254.4	249.4	93.1	306.6	246.5	24.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,445	24,252	26,029	-6.1	24,724.0	25,713.4	-3.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,984	2,956	3,253	-8.3	3,029.9	3,207.2	-5.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	25,881	25,574	25,233	2.6	24,861.4	24,071.7	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	49	49	48	2.1	41.5	46.0	-9.8
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.4	20.4	21.1	-2.8	20.4	19.5	4.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.0	1.7	2.3	30.4	3.3	3.3	0
New Dwelling Units	31	31	18	72.2	32.7	29.9	9.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	150.1	78.6	66.1	127.1	91.7	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,800	10,987	11,070	6.6	11,627.1	11,203.1	3.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,489	1,386	1,413	5.4	1,471.4	1,427.4	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,244	10,014	9,835	4.2	10,086.7	9,607.7	5.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	14	7.1	15.1	14.1	7.1
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.9	16.2	16.7	-4.8	16.0	16.1	-0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.5	3.2	2.8	25.0	4.3	4.6	-6.5
New Dwelling Units	44	51	45	-2.2	45.1	84.5	-46.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	257.1	103.9	103.4	148.7	149.5	115.6	29.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,854	1,861	1,779	4.2	1,823.4	1,683	8.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	372	378	370	0.5	363.4	347.3	4.6

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Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

- Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
- Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
- New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
- Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
- Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
- Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
- Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
- Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
- Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
- Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
- Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
- Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
- Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
- Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
- Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
- Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] The changes shown in the telephones in service figures for the Salt Lake area can be caused by switching to a new and more modern communication system with the same or improved capability but requiring fewer lines as well as changes in the existing telephones in service.
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
[k] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. In previous years, the postal receipt figure for the month of November included the total sales of two four-week periods. But in 1982, this double reporting occurred in the month of October.
na Not available.

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1982 Population Estimates for Utah

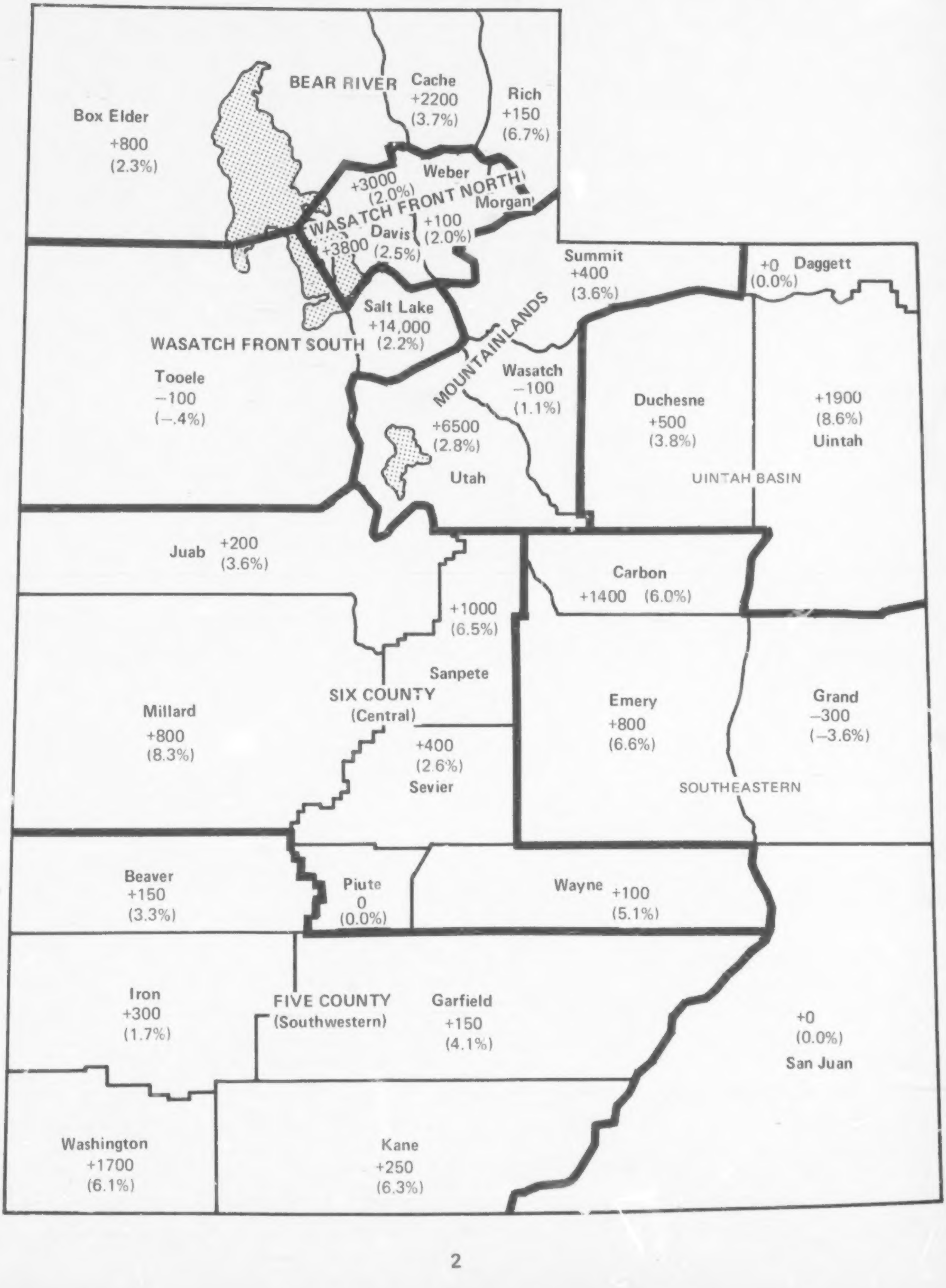
By *Jeannie Watanabe, Kenneth E. Jensen,*
Frank C. Hachman and John E. Brockert

The population of Utah reached 1,560,000 on July 1, 1982 according to the estimate by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This represents an increase of 40,000 or 2.63 percent over the 1981 estimate of 1,520,000. The Committee's preliminary estimate for 1982 is 6,000 more than the recently released estimate by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1,554,000).

Net migration was the lowest it has been since 1974; this decline was expected because of the slowdown in economic activity. The decline in net migration resulted in natural increase accounting for a greater proportion of Utah's population growth than in previous years. The bulk of the population increase was centered in the four Wasatch Front Counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber. Salt Lake County increased by 14,000, Utah by 6,500, Davis by 3,800 and Weber by 3,000. These four counties collectively increased by 27,300 in population (68 percent of the total change) during the year July, 1981 to July, 1982; the balance of the state increased by 12,700. Other counties of substantial growth were Cache, Carbon, Sanpete, Uintah, and Washington. Eight counties experienced a 6 percent or greater increase in their population: Carbon, Emery, Kane, Millard, Rich, Sanpete, Uintah, and Washington. In contrast Daggett, Grand, Piute, San Juan, Tooele, and Washington showed a decline or no increase in total population. Figure 1 gives the absolute and percentage changes in population for each of the counties. Table 1 shows the population density for each county using the 1980 Census land area. The population of the state by multi-county planning district for the years 1970 through 1982 appears in Table 2.

Organization and Procedure

Coordination of the Utah Population Estimates Committee is the responsibility of the State Census Data Center. The Committee's estimates represent the official estimates for the state and its counties. The Committee is made up of representatives from the Utah State Departments of Health, Employment Security, Social Services, Education and Planning and members of local universities, businesses, and research organizations. The Committee's participation in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates provides for exchange of data and other information between the Committee and the Bureau of the Census. The intent of this exchange is to improve the


BEAR RIVER
Box Elder
+800
(2.3%)
Cache
+2200
(3.7%)
Rich
+150
(6.7%)
Weber
+3000
(2.0%)
WASATCH FRONT NORTH
Morgan
+100
(2.0%)
Davis
+3800
(2.5%)
Summit
+400
(3.6%)
+0
(0.0%)
Daggett
Salt Lake
+14,000
(2.2%)
WASATCH FRONT SOUTH
MOUNTAINLANDS
Tooele
−100
(−.4%)
Wasatch
−100
(1.1%)
Duchesne
+500
(3.8%)
+1900
(8.6%)
Uintah
+6500
(2.8%)
Utah
UINTAH BASIN
Juab
+200
(3.6%)
Carbon
+1400
(6.0%)
+1000
(6.5%)
Sanpete
SIX COUNTY
(Central)
Millard
+800
(8.3%)
Emery
+800
(6.6%)
Grand
−300
(−3.6%)
+400
(2.6%)
Sevier
SOUTHEASTERN
Beaver
+150
(3.3%)
Piute
0
(0.0%)
Wayne
+100
(5.1%)
Iron
+300
(1.7%)
FIVE COUNTY
(Southwestern)
Garfield
+150
(4.1%)
+0
(0.0%)
San Juan
Washington
+1700
(6.1%)
Kane
+250
(6.3%)

quality of the estimates of population for the state and its counties by both parties. Another goal of the Committee is to strive for agreement in the estimates prepared by itself and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 1

Utah Population Density by County 1981 and 1982

	Land Area		July 1, 1981			July 1, 1982		
				Population			Population	
Location	Sq. Mi.	Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	per Sq. Mi.	per Sq. Km.
Beaver	2,586	6,698	4,600	1.7	0.7	4,750	1.8	0.7
Box Elder	5,614	14,539	34,100	6.1	2.3	34,900	6.2	2.4
Cache	1,171	3,033	60,000	51.2	19.8	62,200	53.1	20.5
Carbon	1,479	3,831	23,200	15.7	6.1	24,600	16.6	6.4
Daggett	699	1,810	850	1.2	0.5	850	1.2	0.5
Davis	299	775	154,000	515.1	198.7	157,800	527.8	203.6
Duchesne	3,234	8,375	13,100	4.1	1.6	13,600	4.2	1.6
Emery	4,449	11,523	12,100	2.7	1.1	12,900	2.9	1.1
Garfield	5,148	13,333	3,700	0.7	0.3	3,850	0.7	0.3
Grand	3,689	9,554	8,400	2.3	0.9	8,100	2.2	0.8
Iron	3,302	8,551	18,000	5.5	2.1	18,300	5.5	2.1
Juab	3,396	8,796	5,600	1.6	0.6	5,800	1.7	0.7
Kane	3,898	10,095	3,950	1.0	0.4	4,200	1.1	0.4
Millard	6,818	17,659	9,600	1.4	0.5	10,400	1.5	0.6
Morgan	603	1,562	5,100	8.5	3.3	5,200	8.6	3.3
Piute	759	1,965	1,400	1.8	0.7	1,400	1.8	0.7
Rich	1,034	2,679	2,250	2.1	0.8	2,400	2.3	0.9
Salt Lake	756	1,959	641,000	847.9	327.2	655,000	866.4	334.4
San Juan	7,725	20,008	12,700	1.6	0.6	12,700	1.6	0.6
Sanpete	1,586	4,109	15,400	9.7	3.7	16,400	10.3	4.0
Sevier	1,910	4,946	15,200	7.9	3.1	15,600	8.2	3.2
Summit	1,865	4,831	11,000	5.9	2.3	11,400	6.1	2.4
Tooele	6,919	17,921	26,900	3.9	1.5	26,800	3.9	1.5
Uintah	4,479	11,600	22,100	4.9	1.9	24,000	5.4	2.1
Utah	2,018	5,226	229,000	113.5	43.8	235,500	116.7	45.1
Wasatch	1,191	3,084	8,800	7.4	2.9	8,700	7.3	2.8
Washington	2,422	6,272	27,900	11.5	4.4	29,600	12.2	4.7
Wayne	2,461	6,373	1,950	0.8	0.3	2,050	0.8	0.3
Weber	566	1,465	148,000	261.5	101.0	151,000	266.8	103.1
State Total	82,073	212,569	1,520,000	18.5	7.2	1,560,000	19.0	7.3

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Table 2

Population Estimates for Utah by Multi-County Planning District

	July 1 1970	July 1 1971	July 1 1972	July 1 1973	July 1 1974	July 1 1975
Total	1,066,000	1,101,000	1,135,000	1,169,000	1,197,000	1,234,000
Bear River	72,300	73,150	74,400	76,100	77,600	79,700
Wasatch Front North	230,350	238,950	244,950	250,300	254,350	260,150
Wasatch Front South	483,000	489,000	498,900	513,950	527,150	544,350
Mountainland	151,150	163,750	173,950	179,850	185,050	191,300
Six County	35,400	36,500	37,400	38,500	39,100	40,400
Five County	35,650	38,150	40,100	41,850	42,950	44,400
Uintah Basin	20,850	23,250	25,750	27,650	29,200	29,650
Southeastern	37,200	38,400	39,650	40,750	41,550	43,950

	July 1 1976	July 1 1977	July 1 1978	July 1 1979	July 1 1980	July 1 1981	July 1 1982
Total	1,272,000	1,316,000	1,364,000	1,416,000	1,474,000	1,520,000	1,560,000
Bear River	81,900	84,350	86,500	89,200	93,350	96,350	99,500
Wasatch Front North	263,800	270,900	278,300	289,100	298,250	307,100	314,000
Wasatch Front South	562,950	580,250	601,450	624,550	650,700	667,900	681,800
Mountainlands	199,750	209,700	219,900	229,000	239,450	248,800	255,600
Six County	41,400	42,550	44,200	45,600	47,500	49,150	51,650
Five County	46,500	48,800	51,100	53,650	55,900	58,150	60,700
Uintah Basin	29,400	30,550	31,350	32,400	34,100	36,050	38,450
Southeastern	46,350	48,850	50,950	52,450	54,650	56,400	58,300

Note: Column may not add to state total due to rounding.

*The Multi-County Planning Districts are constituted as follows: Bear River – Box Elder, Cache, Rich; Wasatch Front North – Morgan, Davis, Weber; Wasatch Front South – Salt Lake, Tooele; Mountainlands – Summit, Wasatch, Utah; Six County – Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne; Five County – Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Washington; Uintah Basin – Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah; Southeastern – Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan.

At its December 1981 meeting, the Committee reviewed the state population estimates derived from vital statistics, school enrollment data and L.D.S. membership data. Unlike prior years, non-agricultural employment data was not used in making the estimates. The preliminary state total for July 1, 1982, was estimated to be 1,560,000.

The Committee's estimates for individual counties will not in some instances agree with Bureau of the Census county estimates, but state totals are in close agreement. The Committee feels that because it has more information available on counties than the Bureau of the Census has, its estimates are more representative of actual county populations.

Table 5 contains the July 1, 1981 county and state population estimates and the preliminary July 1, 1982 estimates. The revised intercensal population estimates for 1970-1980 are available in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, September, 1981, Volume 41, Number 9.

Methodology for Estimating Population

The Utah Population Estimates Committee utilizes several population estimating methods in obtaining its state and county estimates. The Committee has found from past experience that an average of two or more population estimating procedures produces more accurate estimates. The 1982 county population estimates, therefore, are basically an average of the school enrollment and L.D.S. membership methods with adjustment of a few counties because of atypical growth experiences of their population.

School Enrollment Method

The Utah Population Estimates Committee relies heavily upon the school enrollment method. This method utilizes data from the birth and death certificates as a measure of the natural increase and fall school enrollment changes as an indicator of net migration.

Natural Increase

Births minus deaths equals natural increase. The 1982 population estimates are based on the number of resident births and deaths that occurred from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982. The number of births and deaths occurring to Utah residents for the calendar years 1960-1981 is shown in Table 3. Since 1965 the number of births has been increasing with the only notable exception being 1972 and 1981. With only occasional reversals, the number of deaths has been increasing since 1960, as the total population and the over-age-65 population increases.

Table 3

Resident Utah Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase*
1960-1981

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1960	26,272	5,996	20,275
1961	25,590	6,081	19,509
1962	26,213	6,325	19,888
1963	24,952	6,544	18,408
1964	23,844	6,404	17,440
1965	22,261	6,672	15,589
1966	22,601	6,850	15,751
1967	22,948	6,516	16,432
1968	23,193	6,882	16,311
1969	24,232	6,791	17,441
1970	26,969	7,063	19,906
1971	27,552	7,245	20,307
1972	26,911	7,323	19,588
1973	27,980	7,576	20,404
1974	29,945	7,380	22.565
1975	31,667	7,519	24,148
1976	35,310	7,472	27,838
1977	37,956	7,612	30,344
1978	38,811	7,871	30,940
1979	41,078	7,871	33,207
1980	41,786	8,103	33,682
1981	41,286	8,263	33,023

*Calendar Year.

Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, Utah State Department of Health.

Table 4

Components of Population Change in Utah Counties
1981 to 1982
School Enrollment Method

	July 1, 1981 Estimate	1981 Grades 1-8	Grades 2-9 Expected	1982 Grades 2-9	Net Student Migration	Net Total Migration	Natural Increase	July 1, 1982 Population Estimate
Beaver	4,600	716	715	735	20	129	69	4,798
Box Elder	34,107	5,292	5,287	5,300	13	84	644	34,828
Cache	60,000	8,154	8,147	8,209	62	456	1,576	62,032
Carbon	23,200	3,399	3,396	3,433	37	253	419	23,872
Daggett	850	128	128	128	0	0	18	868
Davis	154,000	25,527	25,504	25,360	–144	–870	3,526	156,656
Duchesne	13,100	2,435	2,433	2,493	60	323	339	13,762
Emery	12,100	2,168	2,166	2,204	38	212	374	12,686
Garfield	3,700	585	584	618	34	216	73	3,989
Grand	8,400	1,181	1,180	1,120	–60	–427	162	8,135
Iron	18,000	2,868	2,865	2,843	–22	–138	361	18,223
Juab	5,600	953	952	978	26	153	110	5,863
Kane	3,950	639	638	693	55	340	59	4,349
Millard	9,600	1,626	1,625	1,764	139	821	205	10,626
Morgan	5,100	943	942	949	7	38	102	5,240
Piute	1,400	205	205	209	4	27	10	1,437
Rich	2,250	355	355	361	6	38	52	2,340
Salt Lake	641,000	91,295	91,213	91,086	–127	–893	12,994	653,101
San Juan	12,700	2,066	2,064	2,028	–36	–221	240	12,719
Sanpete	15,400	2,431	2,429	2,535	106	672	254	16,326
Sevier	15,200	2,223	2,221	2,221	0	0	317	15,517
Summit	11,000	1,639	1,638	1,688	50	336	183	11,519
Tooele	26,900	4,458	4,454	4,295	–159	–960	537	26,477
Uintah	22,100	3,866	3,863	4,170	307	1,756	625	24,481
Utah	229,000	33,190	33,160	33,062	–98	–667	6,620	234,953
Wasatch	8,800	1,434	1,433	1,409	–24	–147	171	8,824
Washington	27,900	4,368	4,364	4,410	46	294	605	28,799
Wayne	1,950	305	305	336	31	198	36	2,184
Weber	148,000	20,875	20,856	21,021	165	1,172	2,644	151,816
State Totals	1,520,000	225,324	225,122	225,658	536	3,195	33,325	1,556,420

Net Migration Estimates

Where natural increase is an actual count of the births and deaths that occur annually, migration is an estimate, inasmuch as states and counties do not collect migration statistics. The Utah Population Estimates Committee, like the Bureau of the Census, relies heavily upon school enrollment data as an indicator of migration.

To estimate net migration within the state and its counties, the Committee compares the survived enrollment in grades one through eight of the previous school year to grades two through nine of the present year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is the net student migration for the area being estimated.

Total net migration for each county is derived by multiplying the county student migration estimate by the county population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population of the county for the previous year divided by the school enrollment of grades one through eight of the previous year. Table 4 shows, for each county, the student and total migration for 1982, and natural increases for 1982.

The preliminary population estimate is finally obtained by adding the annual natural increase to the estimated net migration and then adding this sum to the previous year's estimate. In the case of the 1982 estimate, 12 months of natural increase and net migration figures were added to the July 1, 1981 figure to obtain the July 1, 1982 estimate.

The school enrollment method, as described above, is somewhat limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates. The Utah Population Estimates Committee, therefore, supplements its estimates with other migration indicators such as L.D.S. membership and the periodic count of employees on nonagricultural payrolls.

L.D.S. Membership Method

The L.D.S. Church annually audits its records and enumerates the number of members residing in each county of the state. This information is supplied to the Utah Population Estimates Committee which uses it to make current population estimates. The L.D.S. membership method uses a total population to L.D.S. membership ratio which is obtained by dividing the previous year's population by the L.D.S. membership of that year. This ratio is applied to the current L.D.S. membership to obtain a county population estimate. This method is relatively accurate in areas where the L.D.S. membership is over 75 percent of the population. In 1982, the L.D.S. method gave a higher state total population estimate than the school enrollment method.

Work Force Method

Because of the reversals in economic conditions at the county level, the work force method did not produce reliable estimates for 1982, and was not used in the generation of the 1982 estimates. When the work force method is appropriately used, the employment data collected by the Utah Department of Employment Security is utilized as an indicator of population change. The year-over growth in the number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls is applied to the total population of the previous year to obtain state and county population estimates. This method rests on the basic assumption that nonagricultural payroll jobs and populations grow at the same rate, county by county, when economic conditions remain relatively stable over time. Another important assumption is that people live and work in the same county. With the high mobility of the work force in some Wasatch Front Counties, this assumption may not be valid. Because of these limitations, the estimates provided by this method are subject to wide fluctuation. In other years, the work force ratio method when used, has been used only as a supplement to the L.D.S. membership and school enrollment methods.

Conclusion

Table 5 contains the results of each method used in arriving at the preliminary 1982 county population estimates. The average for the state of the L.D.S. membership method and school enrollment method was about 1,560,000. After discussion among the Committee members, the 1,560,000 figure was agreed upon as the preliminary state estimate.

Table 5

Comparison Between LDS Method and School Method with Average Computed

	1981 Estimate	1982 LDS Membership Method	1982 School Enrollment Method	1982 LDS Membership/ School Enrollment Average	1982 Preliminary Estimate	1981-1982 Percentage Change
Beaver	4,600	4,738	4,798	4,768	4,750	3.3
Box Elder	34,100	34,953	34,828	34,891	34,900	2.3
Cache	60,000	62,580	62,032	62,306	62,200	3.7
Carbon	23,200	25,404	23,872	24,638	24,600	6.0
Daggett	850	819	868	844	850	0.0
Davis	154,000	159,236	156,656	157,946	157,800	2.5
Duchesne	13,100	13,506	13,762	13,634	13,600	3.8
Emery	12,100	13,116	12,686	12,901	12,900	6.6
Garfield	3,700	3,711	3,989	3,850	3,850	4.1
Grand	8,400	7,980	8,135	8,058	8,100	–3.6
Iron	18,000	18,252	18,223	18,238	18,300	1.7
Juab	5,600	5,662	5,863	5,763	5,800	3.6
Kane	3,950	4,092	4,349	4,221	4,200	6.3
Millard	9,600	10,118	10,626	10,372	10,400	8.3
Morgan	5,100	5,258	5,240	5,249	5,200	2.0
Piute	1,400	1,308	1,437	1,373	1,400	0.0
Rich	2,250	2,428	2,340	2,384	2,400	6.7
Salt Lake	641,000	657,666	653,101	655,384	655,000	2.2
San Juan	12,700	12,675	12,719	12,697	12,700	0.0
Sanpete	15,400	16,478	16,326	16,402	16,400	6.5
Sevier	15,200	15,656	15,517	15,587	15,600	2.6
Summit	11,000	11,231	11,519	11,375	11,400	3.6
Tooele	26,900	27,088	26,477	26,783	26,800	–0.4
Uintah	22,100	23,559	24,481	24,020	24,000	8.6
Utah	229,000	236,099	234,953	235,526	235,500	2.8
Wasatch	8,800	8,659	8,824	8,742	8,700	–1.1
Washington	27,900	30,355	28,799	29,577	29,600	6.1
Wayne	1,950	1,886	2,184	2,035	2,050	5.1
Weber	148,000	150,220	151,816	151,018	151,000	2.0
State Totals	1,520,000	1,564,733	1,556,420	1,560,577	1,560,000	2.6

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Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Nov. 1982	12 Month Average Nov. 1981	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	na	41,196	na	na	34,660.9	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	na	15,568	na	na	12,564.3	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	na	56,764	na	na	47,225.3	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	54.5	53.7	56.3	-3.2	na	60.3	na
Lambs (cwt)	43.6	46.4	41.2	5.8	na	54.2	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	0.4		na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	13.4	13.2	13.6	-1.5	na	13.4	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	74.0	65.0	65.0	13.9	na	68.1	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	na	na	20,109.5	na	na	18,642.4	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	na	na	244.2	na	na	218.7	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	na	na	3,422	na	na	3,346.8	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,019	3,882	3,556	13.0	3,690.5	3,292.6	12.1
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	981	1,018	954	2.8	994.5	937.2	6.1
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,813	4,601	4,309	11.7	4,414.8	4,074.9	8.3
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	45	51	76	-40.8	55.0	62.4	-11.9
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,109	1,121	1,093	1.5	1,029.8	1,083.8	-5.0
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,659	3,430	3,140	16.5	3,387.4	2,985.1	13.5
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,588.5	1,620.6	1,680.3	-5.5	1,633.8	1,740.1	-6.1
New Corporation (no.)	389	395	440	-11.6	492.2	512.5	-4.0
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	169,398.7	38,964.5	163,910.3	3.4	85,634.6	82,428.8	3.9
Sales & Use Tax	85,615.5	80,022.4	85,261.9	0.4	32,105.8	31,049.0	3.4
Motor Fuel Tax	4,195.2	7,079.4	1,547.2	171.2	5,950.7	5,062.9	17.5
Individual Income Tax	48,079.2	12,700.9	48,466.8	-0.8	26,867.6	26,992.2	-0.5
Corporation Franchise Tax	878.4	3,331.3	411.1	113.7	3,279.1	3,360.9	-2.4
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	649.2	651.0	635.2	2.2	644.5	626.4	2.9
Total Employed Persons	595.5	601.2	598.9	-0.6	596.4	589.3	1.2
Unemployed	53.7	49.8	36.3	47.9	48.3	37.1	30.2
Percent Total Labor Force	8.3	7.7	5.7	45.6	7.5	5.9	27.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	564.1	564.3	569.3	-0.9	561.7	555.8	1.1
Manufacturing	83.4	86.4	90.9	-8.3	88.1	88.8	-0.8
Mining	16.4	18.0	21.5	-23.7	19.3	19.8	-2.5
Contract Constructuion	29.0	27.9	30.0	-3.3	26.8	29.2	-8.2
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.7	36.5	35.0	2.0	36.0	34.4	4.7
Wholesale Trade	33.9	35.0	35.9	-5.6	35.4	35.3	0.3
Retail Trade	100.0	95.4	97.9	2.2	95.1	94.7	0.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26.9	27.0	26.4	1.9	26.8	26.1	2.7
Services[c]	110.5	111.7	105.2	5.0	107.6	101.9	5.6
Federal Government	36.6	37.0	36.5	0.3	37.4	37.4	0.0
State Government[d]	34.3	33.0	33.1	3.6	32.6	32.4	0.6
Local Government[d]	57.3	56.3	56.9	0.7	56.2	55.9	0.5
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.7	38.1	40.1	-3.5	38.5	39.9	-3.5
Mining	42.7	42.6	44.1	-3.2	41.9	41.8	0.2
Contract Construction	39.0	39.3	39.0	0.0	37.0	36.7	0.8
Wholesale Trade	36.7	36.6	37.3	-1.6	36.8	37.3	-1.3
Retail Trade	27.7	27.6	28.2	-1.8	28.0	27.8	0.7
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	11,149.3	9,869.3	5,715.5	95.1	10,805.6	6,682.2	61.7
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	133,700	90,700	103,700	28.9	89,908.3	99,483.6	-9.6
Residential	38,300	48,000	30,200	26.8	37,609.5	50,367.8	-25.3
Nonresidential	32,600	33,600	64,600	-49.5	33,374.8	37,958.1	-12.1
Public Works and Utilities	62,800	9,100	9,000	597.8	13,250.4	11,175.4	18.6
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	64,279.2	74,131.3	65,498.7	-1.9	80,232.2	80,128.7	0.1
Residential	28,991.7	35,387.8	25,897.5	12.0	22,623.4	31,377.7	-27.9
Nonresidential	23,079.0	25,760.9	31,966.0	-27.8	36,194.5	33,831.9	7.0
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	12,208.3	12,982.6	7,635.2	59.9	14,986.8	8,897.9	68.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	564	788	522	8.1	629.9	816.8	-22.9
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	508,407	515,986	297,754	70.8	452,973.6	334,043.1	35.6
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	37,285	na	na	41,653.2	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	895.7	-4.3	718.9	24.6	na	237.8	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	322.7	672.6	332.9	-3.1	1,061.7	1,017.9	4.3
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	2,139	3,931	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)[f]	293.6	294.1	280.7	4.6	288.4	270.4	6.7
Telephones in Service. (Business)	75,260	75,725	77,280	-2.6	76,376.0	77,352.6	-1.3
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	425,673	426,653	428,800	-0.7	429,858.9	424,430.3	1.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	36,104	35,586	36,384	-0.8	36,311.4	35,854.9	1.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	395,751	387,119	389,891	1.5	390,532.4	384,372	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	396,525	392,069	389,209	1.9	392,972.4	382,970.5	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	550	551	554	-0.7	544.2	564.2	-3.5
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,002.9	996.0	1,018.8	-1.6	1,018.7	1,112.5	-8.4
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,190.1	4,269.4	4,226.8	-0.9	3,956.5	4,351.5	-9.1
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,014.1	na	na	2,024.4	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	8,715.2	na	na	8,084.1	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,335	1,640	1,318	1.3	1,433.3	na	na
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	15,472	15,421	17,436	-11.3	16,166.0	17,214.3	-6.1

[p] Preliminary.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		% Chg.
					Nov. 1982	Nov. 1981	
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	396.8	396.6	400.1	-0.8	396.1	394.6	0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	48.0	38.9	34.7	38.3	50.5	43.3	16.6
New Dwelling Units	289	477	217	33.2	341.7	394.6	-13.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	5,936.7	12,275.4	12,376.8	-52.0	6,141.1	5,314.9	15.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	287,535	280,730	280,679	2.4	282,527.4	277,068.7	2.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	22,518	22,254	22,705	-0.8	22,835.1	22,406.6	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	291,274	286,767	287,330	1.4	288,832.1	282,954.2	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	405	406	407	-0.5	399.5	416.0	-4.0
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	300.2	299.5	304.2	-1.3	299.7	299.3	0.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	8.2	7.2	11.6	-29.3	14.6	12.6	15.9
New Dwelling Units	10	2	12	-16.7	20.4	5.0	308.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	4,857.4	10,078.0	9,641.7	-49.6	5,021.8	4,235.3	18.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,105	56,472	57,021	0.2	57,222.9	55,695.4	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	142	142	148	-4.1	145.0	155.0	-6.5
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	39,090	39,435	40,959	-4.6	40,071.5	41,634.4	-3.8
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	215,739	216,215	217,242	-0.7	217,044.8	214,757.0	1.1
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	96.6	97.0	95.9	0.7	96.6	95.3	1.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.0	1.6	4.6	-65.2
New Dwelling Units	8	19	25	-68.0	12.6	21.4	-41.1
Postal Receipts[k]	415.1	856.2	845.9	-50.9	459.0	403.5	13.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,400	22,137	22,280	0.5	22,331.0	22,110.3	1.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	52	-1.9	50.1	52.7	-4.9
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,976	6,984	7,125	-2.1	7,050.7	7,063.6	-0.2
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	43,089	43,299	43,773	-1.6	43,570.4	43,503.2	0.2
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	73.5	73.1	73.7	-0.3	71.7	70.6	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.8	16.6	15.6	-69.2	11.6	16.4	-29.3
New Dwelling Units	65	146	120	-45.8	102.4	163.2	-37.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	741.0	1,466.0	1,495.7	-50.5	785.6	699.9	12.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,393	52,571	54,962	-1.0	54,524.1	54,153.4	0.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,994	5,770	6,027	-0.6	5,968.1	5,953.3	0.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,067	63,655	61,316	2.9	62,376.9	60,484.6	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	76	77	81	-6.2	79.0	81.8	-3.4
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	66.4	66.1	67.3	-1.3	64.8	64.4	0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.2	3.5	1.9	-36.8	4.8	[illegible].1	54.8
New Dwelling Units	24	23	15	60.0	42.1	37.3	12.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	397.4	820.0	814.8	-51.2	439.8	391.1	12.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,307	16,051	16,010	1.9	16,640.4	15,848.9	5.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	32	32	35	-8.6	35.1	36.4	-3.6
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,390	6,444	6,529	-2.1	6,465.7	6,410.1	0.9
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	39,403	39,595	40,955	-3.8	39,077.3	39,060.2	0.0
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	13.2	13.2	12.9	2.3	12.8	12.6	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.6	4.0	1.2	-50.0	1.2	2.7	-55.6
New Dwelling Units	12	24	15	-20.0	29.9	35.2	-15.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	65.7	154.9	215.2	-69.5	82.3	88.9	-7.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,650	9,664	9,398	2.7	9,588.6	9,244.4	3.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,833	1,833	1,787	2.6	1,823.4	1,743.2	4.6
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.5	12.8	12.5	0.0	12.2	11.6	5.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.8	4.9	6.5	-72.3	5.1	5.7	-10.5
New Dwelling Units	16	33	80	-80.0	46.7	62.6	-25.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	95.7	184.6	na	na	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,073	6,055	5,462	11.2	5,838.0	5,221.6	11.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	929	884	789	17.7	841.5	756.0	11.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,681	5,522	5,006	13.5	5,272.7	4,831.6	9.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	4	5	0.0	4.5	4.8	-6.3
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.4	32.3	33.1	-2.1	32.2	32.1	0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.3	3.2	2.5	32.0	3.2	4.7	-31.9
New Dwelling Units	85	33	25	240.0	40.1	59.7	-32.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	256.5	481.7	530.8	-51.7	283.7	251.5	12.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,458	24,445	26,056	-6.1	24,590.8	25,761.8	-4.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,976	2,984	3,255	-8.6	3,006.7	3,215.9	-6.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,121	25,881	25,683	1.7	24,897.9	24,173.8	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	49	49	47	4.3	41.7	45.9	-9.2
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	20.1	20.4	21.2	-5.2	20.3	19.6	3.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.9	3.9	2.5	16.0	3.3	2.8	17.9
New Dwelling Units	46	31	36	27.8	33.5	28.3	16.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	72.3	150.1	146.7	-50.7	na	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,801	11,800	11,553	2.2	11,647.8	11,245.8	3.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,482	1,489	1,463	1.3	1,473.0	1,432.7	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,382	10,244	9,874	5.1	10,129.0	9,628.3	5.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	14	7.1	15.2	14.1	7.8
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.5	15.9	16.1	-3.7	16.0	16.1	-0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.9	3.5	2.7	7.4	4.3	4.4	-2.3
New Dwelling Units	51	44	29	75.9	46.9	81.0	-42.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)[k]	134.3	257.1	248.5	-46.0	140.0	120.7	16.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,841	1,854	1,781	3.4	1,828.4	1,688.3	8.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	372	372	358	3.9	364.6	347.5	4.9

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BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] The changes shown in the telephones in service figures for the Salt Lake area can be caused by switching to a new and more modern communication system with the same or improved capability but requiring fewer lines as well as changes in the existing telephones in service.
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
[k] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. In previous years, the postal receipt figure for the month of November included the total sales of two four-week periods. But in 1982, this double reporting occurred in the month of October.
na Not available.

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IPP Impacts on Small Businesses:
MILLARD and JUAB COUNTIES

By *Constance Wilkinson,* Research Analyst

Introduction

Significant and rapid growth and development in a sparsely populated area have major consequences for the fortunes of small businesses in local communities. The prospects of significant growth in some of Utah's non-metropolitan counties induced by energy projects prompted a series of three studies prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in cooperation with the Small Business Development Center. The study on which this article is based examines the impacts of the Intermountain Power Project on small businesses in Millard and Juab Counties.[1] An earlier study described how the retail trade and services sectors in Carbon and Emery Counties were affected by coal mining and electric power plant construction,[2] and a subsequent report will investigate the impacts of oil and gas development in Uintah and Duchesne Counties.

A large electric power plant, the Intermountain Power Project (IPP), is presently under construction in rural Millard County. A comparison of the projected construction work force (more than 2,300 in 1985) to the population of Delta, the nearest city, which registered fewer than 2,000 residents in the 1980 census, portends some of the significant changes which the area will experience as a result of IPP. A major challenge is supplying goods and services to a much larger population base. To insure that necessary public services are available, IPP has provided front-end money for the construction of schools, water and sewer systems, a county jail, and a hospital. IPP has also provided for temporary housing by developing the Construction Worker Complex and the White Sage Housing Development, which will have single family lots, apartments, mobile home pads, and recreational vehicle pads. The remainder of the impacted community's needs will have to be provided by the private sector, implying numerous opportunities for small businesses in the Millard/Juab County area.

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[1] Constance Wilkinson, *The Impact of the Intermountain Power Project on Small Businesses in Millard and Juab Counties and Opportunities for Small Businesses in the Impacted Areas,* Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Salt Lake City, 1983.

[2] J Paul Nielsen and Gayle Taylor, "Energy Development Impacts on Small Businesses: Carbon and Emery Counties 1974-1980," *Utah Economic and Business Review,* Vol. 42, Nos. 7-8 (July and August, 1982).

Business operators responding to rapidly growing markets in IPP-impacted communities will not avoid problems. The study of the retail trade and service sectors in Carbon and Emery Counties revealed that energy projects had both positive and negative impacts on small businesses. The benefits of increased sales, easier acquisition of local supplies, and greater availability of unskilled labor were often counterbalanced by higher wages, rents, and prices, more competition, and the reduced availability of skilled labor. Another difficulty in establishing new businesses or expanding operations in the Millard/Juab area is having to accommodate to both the boom and bust periods. Once the construction of IPP is completed in 1987, an operations work force of only 450 employees will run the plant.

Focus of Study

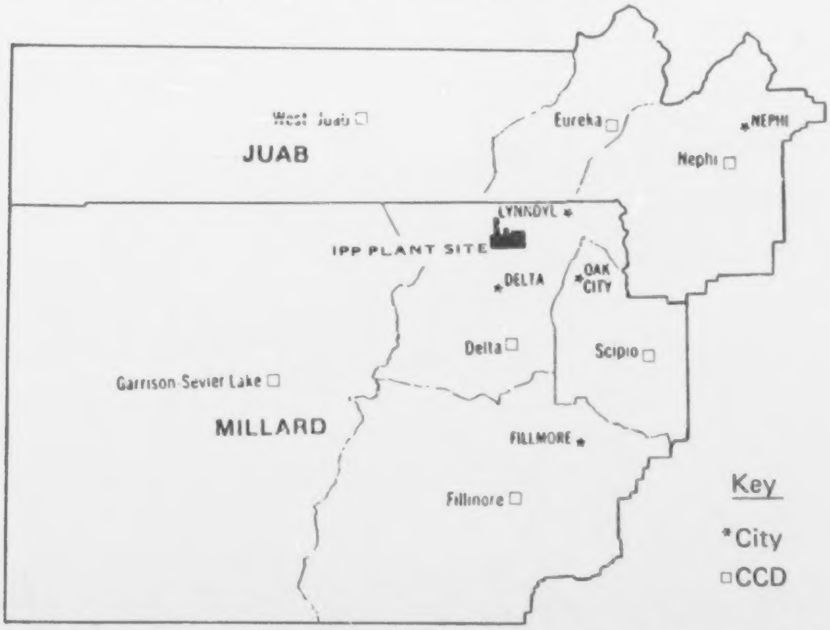
The retail trade and service sectors of the three major cities in the Millard/Juab County area were examined for this study. Delta, Fillmore, and Nephi have the majority of stores and services, and the bulk of the IPP workers are expected to reside in these cities. Figure 1 shows these three communities in relation to the IPP site. Since IPP is still in the early stages of construction, opportunities undoubtedly exist for the supply of important goods and services. The primary objective of this study is to identify immediate and future opportunities for small businesses in the three communities. The initial step in the process of identifying small business opportunities was to determine how existing stores and services have already been affected by IPP. An assessment of IPP-related impacts together with the effects of the economic recession provide insight into the general business conditions in the Millard/Juab area. An understanding of local business conditions is important in evaluating the timeliness of new business ventures.

Methodology

To assess IPP-related effects, extensive socioeconomic data regarding population, employment, income, and construction, etc., for the last five years was gathered, and this statistical information was augmented by personal interviews with local business operators and community officials. Business operators were asked to describe positive and negative impacts of IPP and to comment specifically on any changes in sales volume, property value, rent,

Figure 1

IPP Impact Area
(Juab/Millard Counties and Census County Divisions)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, Utah* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982).

competition and wages. Interviews were obtained with the operators of 30 establishments representing eating and drinking places, grocery stores, general merchandise stores, clothing stores, home furnishings stores, service stations, motor vehicle dealers, auto supply stores, hardware stores, sporting goods stores, and real estate agencies. Fourteen of the surveys were conducted in Delta, where IPP impacts have been most dramatic.

The determination of small business opportunities in Delta, Fillmore, and Nephi incorporated a multiplicity of information sources. In addition to relying on socioeconomic data and the personal commentary of business operators and community leaders, an extensive consumer telephone survey was conducted, and a comparison was made of the community's existing commercial floor space versus the amount of space which the population and income level could theoretically support.

Survey of Consumers

One hundred ninety-four consumers residing in the Delta, Fillmore, and Nephi County Census Divisions participated in telephone interviews regarding their shopping behavior and opinions about the stores and services in their communities. In order to establish trade patterns, the respondents were asked where they had last purchased various goods and services. Although the location of an individual's last purchase may not be typical, when all responses are aggregated, valid trade flow patterns result. As important as discovering where consumers are buying is ascertaining the reasons for their buying choices. Whenever respondents indicated they did not purchase an item locally, they were asked why not. Most often the free responses referred to inadequate selection, higher prices, non-availability or inferior quality of local merchandise. The individuals surveyed were also queried about the need for additional stores and services and were asked to specify what the local merchants should do to obtain their trade.

Estimating Retail Potential

The amount of commercial space which a community can profitably support is dependent on many factors. Population, income level, national and local economic trends, the propensity to shop outside the area, and consumer tastes are to be considered when predicting how much inhabitants will spend locally. Some indication of retail potential for the area can be gained through a comparison of actual commercial square footage with the amount of commercial square footage that national market studies suggest should be demanded by the income of the area. These comparisons were made utilizing projected income levels for 1983, 1986, and 1990. The year 1986 was selected because IPP-induced population growth will reach a peak in that year. By 1990 IPP will have been operating for three years.

Summary and Conclusions

Impacts of the Intermountain Power Project

As of late 1982, only the City of Delta had experienced any significant impacts relating to IPP. Impacts to Fillmore and Nephi have been negligible. Counteracting any positive effects of IPP and exasperating the negative effects is the current economic recession which is plaguing all three cities, with Nephi being particularly hard hit. A summary of the impacts is listed below.

Population Growth — The bulk of the IPP workers and their dependents relocating to the area have taken residence in the Delta Census County Division or in Oak City. This pattern is expected to continue throughout the construction phase. The Delta CCD/Oak City area is capable of providing the greatest number of housing units and is relatively close to the IPP site.

Employment — The unemployment rate in Millard County has remained below the state-wide level since February 1982, suggesting IPP is providing a cushion to unemployment. This is not the case in Juab County where the unemployment rate of 19.2 percent in January, 1983, is the highest county average in Utah.

Sales — Delta business operators reported either small increases related to IPP, sales which fluctuate with the level of IPP employment, or no

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noticeable change. According to the Utah State Tax Commission, gross retail sales and purchases in Delta for the second quarter of 1982 increased by 24.6 percent for motor vehicle dealers/service stations, and sales at eating and drinking places increased by 55.6 percent. Sales in these two sectors were undoubtedly aided by IPP commuters, weekly workers, and visitors. Most Fillmore and Nephi merchants have witnessed no sales impact from IPP, and only a few reported some noticeable business increase.

Construction — IPP stimulated a burst of residential and nonresidential permit-authorized construction in Millard County in 1980 and 1981; however, building slowed considerably in 1982 as high interest rates prevailed. The number of dwelling units authorized in 1982 in Juab County dropped to an eight-year low. Nonresidential construction trends in Juab County do not appear to be influenced by IPP.

Property Value — Land speculation in the Delta area began as early as 1977 when the Intermountain Power Agency expressed interest in a site near Lynndyl. The value of land increased considerably between 1977 and 1980, and then stabilized. The most desirable commercial land in Delta is still priced very high, with some downtown sites listed at $100,000 per acre. One local real estate agent predicted that these high prices will necessitate joint ventures between business operators and property owners.

Competition — Many business operators in Delta are confronting greater competition. New establishments in the past few years include several restaurants, two gas and convenience store combinations, two mobile home dealers, two motorcycle dealers, two banks, two motels, several real estate firms, several home furnishings and appliance stores, a jeans shop, and an auto parts dealership. Of these new firms, a mobile home dealer, a furniture store, and a major appliance store have gone out-of-business. Local competition in Fillmore and Nephi has changed unappreciably in the past two years.

Opportunities in Delta

In 1986 when IPP-induced population growth peaks, annual personal consumption expenditures are estimated to be $24.5 million greater than 1982 expenditures, with the figure in 1990 at $14.8 million greater than the 1982 level.

An opportunity apparently exists for the supply of clothing, footwear, and furniture. Table 1 shows the expected level of retail space of these items is significantly greater than the actual retail space as of December, 1982. The responses of Delta residents in the consumer survey also suggest that the level of demand is sufficiently high to warrant a greater supply of these goods. Two-thirds of clothing, footwear, and furniture purchases are currently being made in the Provo or Salt Lake areas (Table 2), and a very high proportion of the respondents indicated more stores are needed in Delta (Table 4) which sell these items. Table 3 indicates the reasons why Delta residents are not buying these goods locally.

A degree of retail leakage to Wasatch Front stores can always be expected, because Delta merchants will not be able to offer the same range of selection and price. However, the vast discrepancy between the amounts of actual and expected retail space of clothing, footwear, and furniture and the apparent interest of Delta residents in buying more of these items locally, suggest that opportunities may exist for their supply.

Complicating the decision to open a new store is the timing of the opening. Businesses in Delta have been negatively impacted by the recession and prospective merchants will have to weigh the risks of opening too early versus the risk of being crowded out of the market if the decision to open is delayed.

The amount of food and grocery floor space was adequate in 1982, but additional space apparently will be needed within the next few years. The amount of additional space needed is not sufficient to establish another supermarket, but could be best achieved by expanding the existing businesses.

Opportunities in Fillmore

Far fewer members of the IPP work force will be relocating to the Fillmore area as compared to Delta; therefore, swings in expenditure levels are expected to be relatively moderate in Fillmore. Consumption expenditures in 1986 and 1990 are estimated to be $4 million and $4.3 million greater than in 1982.

The amount of expected retail space of food, clothing, footwear, and furniture exceeds actual amounts, indicating opportunities in supplying these goods. The consumer survey provides further

Table 1

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND EXPECTED RETAIL SQUARE FOOTAGE OF SELECTED GOODS AND SERVICES IN DELTA, NEPHI AND FILLMORE

	Delta				Nephi				Fillmore			
	Actual 1982	1982	Expected 1986	1990	Actual 1982	1982	Expected 1986	1990	Actual 1982	1982	Expected 1986	1990
Food, Groceries	27,094	22,934	39,606	32,990	17,806[a]	19,000	24,042	23,478	12,339	15,379	18,119	18,274
Apparel	5,645	21,041	36,338	30,268	5,667[b]	17,432	22,058	21,541	5,722	14,110	16,624	16,765
Footwear	2,167	4,616	7,971	6,640	0[c]	3,824	4,839	4,725	2,146	3,095	3,647	3,677
Furniture	0	7,407	12,792	10,656	7,047	6,137	7,765	7,583	0	4,967	5,852	5,902
Barber Shops, Beauty Salons, Health Clubs	4,643	2,504	4,325	3,602	851[d]	2,075	2,625	2,564	2,331	1,679	1,979	1,995
Auto Parts, Accessories	15,261	6,008	10,376	8,643	13,839	4,977	6,298	6,151	14,060	4,029	4,747	4,787
Movie Theatres	0	1,593	2,751	2,291	5,099	1,320	1,670	1,631	4,224	1,068	1,258	1,269

[a] Does not include convenience stores. With convenience stores the total is 23,414.

[b] Does not include variety stores which sell some clothing.

[c] Although there are no shoe stores in Nephi, western boots and children's shoes are sold in clothing or variety stores.

[d] A low estimate. Does not include approximately 15 beauty salons in private homes.

Source: Compiled by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research using median retail square footage data from Urban Land Institute, *Dollars and Cents of Shopping Centers: 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute), 1981.

Table 2

Trade Flow Patterns

Item and Place of Purchase	Place of Residence (Percent of Respondents)		
	Delta	Fillmore	Nephi
Groceries			
Delta	92.3	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	95.2	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	63.1
Provo/Orem	6.2	4.8	9.2
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	7.7
Payson	0.0	0.0	15.4
Richfield	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.5	0.0	4.6
Clothes			
Delta	37.5	1.6	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	55.7	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	12.9
Provo/Orem	39.1	14.8	56.5
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	21.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	4.8
Richfield	0.0	4.9	0.0
Salt Lake	18.8	16.4	4.8
Other	4.7	6.6	0.0
Footwear			
Delta	32.3	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	44.3	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	16.4
Provo/Orem	46.2	23.0	57.4
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	11.5
Payson	0.0	0.0	1.6
Richfield	1.5	9.8	0.0
Salt Lake	12.3	11.5	4.9
Other	7.7	11.5	8.2
Furniture			
Delta	38.9	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	41.3	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	42.0
Provo/Orem	29.6	28.3	36.0
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payson	1.9	0.0	6.0
Richfield	0.0	6.5	0.0
Salt Lake	24.1	19.6	10.0
Other	5.6	4.3	6.0
Appliances over $100			
Delta	65.5	1.9	0.0
Fillmore	1.7	67.9	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	52.0
Provo/Orem	19.0	7.5	26.0
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	6.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	2.0
Richfield	0.0	1.9	0.0
Salt Lake	12.1	13.2	8.0
Other	1.7	7.5	6.0

Item and Place of Purchase	Place of Residence (Percent of Respondents)		
	Delta	Fillmore	Nephi
Appliances under $100			
Delta	70.6	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	64.3	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	56.5
Provo/Orem	15.7	14.3	26.1
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	6.5
Payson	0.0	0.0	4.3
Richfield	0.0	2.4	0.0
Salt Lake	7.8	2.4	4.3
Other	5.9	16.7	2.2
Housewares			
Delta	66.1	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	1.7	77.1	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	41.7
Provo/Orem	18.6	12.5	35.4
Spanish Fork	1.7	0.0	14.6
Payson	0.0	0.0	2.1
Richfield	1.7	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	8.5	6.3	0.0
Other	1.7	4.2	6.3
Motor-Vehicle			
Delta	50.8	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	8.5	66.0	0.0
Nephi	1.7	0.0	69.8
Provo/Orem	16.9	7.5	18.9
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	1.9
Payson	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richfield	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	15.3	9.4	1.9
Other	6.8	17.0	7.5
Recreational Vehicle			
Delta	63.6	4.8	0.0
Fillmore	4.5	52.4	0.0
Nephi	9.1	4.8	50.0
Provo/Orem	4.5	0.0	26.9
Spanish Fork	4.5	0.0	7.7
Payson	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richfield	0.0	4.8	0.0
Salt Lake	9.1	19.0	7.7
Other	4.5	14.3	7.7
Building Materials and Hardware			
Delta	92.9	2.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	90.2	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	72.0
Provo/Orem	1.8	0.0	10.0
Spanish Fork	1.8	0.0	0.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	8.0
Richfield	1.8	2.0	0.0
Salt Lake	1.8	5.9	10.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2

Trade Flow Patterns

Item and Place of Purchase	Place of Residence (Percent of Respondents)		
	Delta	Fillmore	Nephi
Gasoline			
Delta	89.1	1.6	0.0
Fillmore	1.6	96.8	0.0
Nephi	4.7	0.0	95.3
Provo/Orem	3.1	0.0	3.1
Spanish Fork	1.6	0.0	0.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richfield	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0.0	1.6	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	1.6
Auto Repair			
Delta	85.7	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	98.1	0.0
Nephi	1.8	0.0	83.7
Provo/Orem	8.9	0.0	10.2
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	2.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	2.0
Richfield	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0.0	1.9	0.0
Other	3.6	0.0	2.0
Car Wash			
Delta	96.7	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	96.9	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	92.5
Provo/Orem	1.7	0.0	5.0
Spanish Fork	1.7	0.0	0.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	2.5
Richfield	0.0	3.1	0.0
Salt Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dry Cleaning, Laundromat			
Delta	96.0	7.7	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	89.7	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	86.5
Provo/Orem	2.0	2.6	2.7
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	2.7
Payson	0.0	0.0	5.4
Richfield	2.0	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	2.7
Meal Away from Home			
Delta	68.9	13.8	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	48.3	0.0
Nephi	4.9	0.0	59.3
Provo/Orem	16.4	20.7	29.6
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	5.6
Payson	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richfield	0.0	5.2	0.0
Salt Lake	3.3	5.2	5.6
Other	6.6	6.9	0.0
Drink Away from Home			
Delta	54.5	12.5	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	50.0	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	66.7
Provo/Orem	18.2	0.0	0.0
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payson	0.0	0.0	16.7
Richfield	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt Lake	18.2	0.0	0.0
Other	9.1	37.5	16.7
Sporting Goods			
Delta	69.4	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	43.2	0.0
Nephi	0.0	0.0	45.0
Provo/Orem	22.2	29.7	50.0
Spanish Fork	0.0	0.0	2.5
Payson	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richfield	0.0	10.8	0.0
Salt Lake	2.8	8.1	0.0
Other	5.6	8.1	2.5

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, December, 1982.

Table 3

Reasons for Not Buying in Local Community

Item and Reason for Not Buying Locally	Place of Residence (Percent of Respondents)		
	Delta	Fillmore	Nephi
Groceries			
Selection	0.0	33.3	12.5
Price	80.0	100.0	70.8
Quality	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Available	0.0	0.0	12.5
Other	20.0	33.3	16.7
Clothing			
Selection	47.5	61.5	22.6
Price	40.0	34.6	34.0
Quality	0.0	11.5	0.0
Not Available	35.0	11.5	50.9
Other	20.0	34.6	9.4
Footwear			
Selection	36.4	37.5	30.6
Price	36.4	34.4	36.7
Quality	6.8	0.0	0.0
Not Available	45.5	28.1	46.9
Other	9.1	34.4	6.1
Furniture			
Selection	28.1	54.2	25.9
Price	43.8	37.5	51.9
Quality	0.0	0.0	3.7
Not Available	25.0	20.8	22.2
Other	25.0	16.7	22.2
Appliances over $100			
Selection	15.8	33.3	19.0
Price	57.9	58.3	76.2
Quality	0.0	0.0	4.8
Not Available	15.8	0.0	9.5
Other	31.6	25.0	9.5
Appliances under $100			
Selection	20.0	35.7	27.8
Price	73.3	50.0	61.1
Quality	0.0	0.0	5.6
Not Available	0.0	7.1	16.7
Other	33.3	50.0	16.7
Housewares			
Selection	30.0	54.5	25.9
Price	65.0	54.5	33.3
Quality	5.0	9.1	0.0
Not Available	5.0	0.0	55.6
Other	25.0	18.2	7.4
Motor Vehicle			
Selection	25.9	27.8	20.0
Price	18.5	33.3	26.7
Quality	14.8	0.0	6.7
Not Available	33.3	27.8	60.0
Other	25.9	44.4	20.0
Recreational Vehicle			
Selection	25.0	25.0	25.0
Price	50.0	0.0	16.7
Quality	0.0	0.0	8.3
Not Available	25.0	50.0	41.7
Other	37.5	37.5	16.7
Building Materials and Hardware			
Selection	20.0	20.0	35.7
Price	60.0	60.0	71.4
Quality	0.0	0.0	7.1
Not Available	20.0	20.0	14.3
Other	20.0	40.0	7.1
Gasoline			
Selection	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price	100.0	50.0	50.0
Quality	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Available	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	14.3	50.0	50.0
Auto Repair			
Selection	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price	12.5	0.0	12.5
Quality	0.0	0.0	12.5
Not Available	37.5	20.0	62.5
Other	50.0	80.0	25.0
Car Wash			
Selection	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quality	0.0	0.0	33.3
Not Available	0.0	0.0	66.7
Other	100.0	100.0	0.0
Dry Cleaning, Laundromat			
Selection	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quality	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Available	33.3	33.3	40.0
Other	66.7	83.3	60.0
Meal Away from Home			
Selection	0.0	7.4	9.5
Price	5.9	0.0	4.8
Quality	5.9	7.4	9.5
Not Available	0.0	14.8	4.8
Other	88.2	77.8	76.2
Drink Away from Home			
Selection	0.0	0.0	20.0
Price	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quality	0.0	0.0	20.0
Not Available	40.0	25.0	20.0
Other	60.0	75.0	60.0
Sporting Goods			
Selection	16.7	44.4	21.7
Price	33.3	38.9	43.5
Quality	8.3	0.0	0.0
Not Available	25.0	22.2	34.8
Other	50.0	27.8	13.0

Table 4

Need for More Stores and Services in Local Community (Percent of Respondents)

	Delta		Fillmore		Nephi	
	More Needed	No More Needed	More Needed	No More Needed	More Needed	No More Needed
Grocery Stores	58.5	41.5	80.6	19.4	76.6	23.4
Clothing Stores	93.7	6.3	61.7	38.3	89.1	10.9
Shoe Stores	93.8	6.3	70.0	30.0	92.2	7.8
Furniture Stores	83.3	16.7	70.4	29.6	46.0	54.0
General Merchandise Stores	75.0	25.0	63.3	36.7	79.7	20.3
Motor Vehicle Dealers	41.9	58.1	15.8	84.2	34.9	65.1
Service Stations	6.3	93.8	3.3	96.7	3.1	96.9
Car Washes	18.8	81.3	26.9	73.1	23.8	76.2
Dry Cleaning, Laundromats	22.2	77.8	55.6	44.4	27.7	72.3
Restaurants	40.6	59.4	56.5	43.5	29.2	70.8
Taverns	11.9	88.1	23.7	76.3	10.5	89.5
Sporting Goods Stores	28.8	71.2	56.9	43.1	44.4	55.6
Hardware Stores	28.1	71.9	24.2	75.8	34.4	65.6
Movie Theatres	84.1	15.9	52.6	47.4	35.0	65.0
Auto Repair Shops	59.7	40.3	20.7	79.3	25.0	75.0

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, December 1982.

support for the feasibility of expanding these types of businesses. Fillmore residents are making one-half of their clothing, footwear, and furniture purchases out-of-town, and a high percentage of respondents believe Fillmore needs more stores which provide these items, as well as grocery stores.

Opportunities may exist for the establishment of restaurants and a sporting goods outlet. Selection and non-availability seem to be important reasons for Fillmore residents making one-half of their meal and sporting goods purchases out-of-town. Interest is moderate in having more restaurants and a sporting goods store in Fillmore.

Opportunities in Nephi

Of the three cities studied, Nephi presents the most difficulty in predicting business opportunities. Three factors which may significantly impact the success of small businesses are (1) Juab County's 19.2 percent unemployment rate as of January, 1983; (2) Nephi's close proximity to stores and services in Utah County; and (3) construction of the I-15 bypass which will eliminate 80 percent of the traffic count from Main Street.

Evidence of the devastating effect of high unemployment is the 13.1 percent decline in retail sales and purchases in Nephi for the third quarter of 1982 compared to the third quarter of 1981. As long as unemployment remains at a high level in Juab County, the probability of launching successful new businesses is diminished.

Provo is only 41 miles from Nephi as compared to 91 miles from Delta and 102 miles from Fillmore. The consequence is that Nephi residents will be more inclined to shop in Provo than will residents of Delta or Fillmore, and the consumer survey provides ample evidence of these expected trade patterns. Although retail leakage to Utah County stores is presently substantial, the strong interest expressed in the consumer survey for more stores and services suggests that Nephi residents would prefer to do more of their shopping locally.

The reduced traffic count due to the I-15 bypass is expected to have a direct negative impact on service stations, motels, restaurants, and convenience stores on Main Street and may have further negative repercussions if businesses fail and jobs are eliminated. (continued on page 12)

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA

	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Dec. 1982	12 Month Average Dec. 1981	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	67,574	57,394	45,159	49.6	45,888.3	46,242.1	-0.8
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	55,298	42,931	32,365	70.9	34,484.6	34,401.8	0.2
Crops (thous. of dol.)	12,276	14,463	12,794	-4.1	11,403.8	11,840.3	-3.8
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	52.2	54.5	53.5	-2.4	na	59.5	na
Lambs (cwt)	47.0	43.6	46	2.2	na	53.6	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	13.5	13.4	13.5	0.0	na	13.4	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	73.0	74.0	65.0	12.3	na	67.9	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):	Oct.-Dec.		Oct.-Dec.				
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	71,014.5		57,555.2	23.4	na	18,639.7	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	--		--	--	--	--	--
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	832.5		772.8	7.7	na	218.8	na
Finance	11,206.5		10,712.4	4.6	na	3,380.9	na
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]							
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,102	4,019	3,637	12.8	3,729.3	3,326.9	12.1
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,012	981	968	4.6	998.2	939.1	6.3
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	5,064	4,813	4,530	11.8	4,459.3	4,092.9	9.0
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	71	45	58	22.4	56.1	60.9	-7.9
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,136	1,109	1,180	-3.7	1,026.1	1,061	-3.3
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,857	3,659	3,292	17.2	3,434.5	3,027.4	13.5
New Corporation (no.)	1,680.5	1,588.5	1,686.8	-0.4	1,633.3	1,736.1	-5.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)	645	389	526	22.6	502.1	513.9	-2.3
Total Tax Collections	44,899.0	169,398.7	45,243.9	-0.8	85,605.9	83,017.8	3.1
Sales & Use Tax	3,879.8	85,615.5	4,710.2	-17.6	32,036.6	31,134.2	2.9
Motor Fuel Tax	6,762.8	4,195.2	9,558.5	-29.3	5,717.7	5,328.8	7.3
Individual Income Tax	25,139.1	48,079.2	24,843.5	1.2	26,892.2	27,111.1	-0.8
Corporation Franchise Tax	-257.8	878.4	41.5	721.2	3,254.2	3,360.9	-3.2
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	650.0	649.2	636.0	2.2	645.7	627.5	2.9
Total Employed Persons	593.2	595.5	597.0	-0.6	596.1	590.3	1.0
Unemployed	56.7	53.7	39.0	45.4	49.8	37.2	33.9
Percent Total Labor Force	8.7	8.3	6.1	42.6	7.7	5.9	30.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	563.0	564.1	568.8	-1.0	561.2	556.8	0.8
Manufacturing	83.1	83.4	90.5	-8.2	87.5	89.1	-1.8
Mining	16.0	16.4	21.5	-25.6	18.8	20.0	-6.0
Contract Construction	27.2	29.0	27.7	-1.8	26.8	29.0	-7.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.6	35.7	35.0	1.7	36.1	34.5	4.6
Wholesale Trade	33.8	33.9	35.9	-5.9	35.2	35.4	-0.6
Retail Trade	102.3	100.0	99.9	2.4	95.3	94.7	0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.0	26.9	26.6	1.5	26.8	26.1	2.7
Services[c]	111.0	110.5	105.9	4.8	108.0	102.3	5.6
Federal Government	36.4	36.6	36.4	0.0	37.4	37.4	0.0
State Government[d]	33.8	34.3	32.8	3.1	32.7	32.4	0.9
Local Government[d]	56.8	57.3	56.5	0.5	56.2	55.9	0.5
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.0	38.7	40.3	-3.2	38.4	39.9	-3.8
Mining	43.5	42.7	45.1	-3.6	41.8	42.0	-0.5
Contract Construction	38.3	39.0	38.3	0.0	37.0	36.9	0.3
Wholesale Trade	36.8	36.7	37.5	-1.9	36.7	37.3	-1.6
Retail Trade	29.1	27.7	28.9	0.7	28.0	28.0	0.0
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	13,247.6	11,149.3	8,634.6	53.4	11,190.0	6,804.4	64.5
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	2,238,400	133,700	79,800	2,705.0	269,791.6	96,758.3	178.8
Residential	41,500	38,300	34,100	21.7	38,226.2	48,242.8	-20.8
Nonresidential	18,800	32,600	25,200	-25.4	32,841.5	37,574.8	-12.6
Public Works and Utilities	2,178,100	62,800	20,500	10,524.9	193,050.4	10,958.7	1,661.6
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	77,347.8	64,279.2	55,896.9	38.4	82,019.8	79,346.1	3.4
Residential	24,998.1	28,991.7	27,555.4	-9.3	22,410.3	31,067.4	-27.9
Nonresidential	46,958.3	23,079.0	20,341.5	130.9	38,412.6	33,254.5	15.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	5,391.4	12,208.5	8,000.0	-32.6	14,769.4	8,464.1	42.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	569	564	453	25.6	639.6	771.1	-17.1
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	604,060	508,407	343,306	76.0	474,703.1	336,641.2	41.0
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	36,219	na	na	42,202.5	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	75.9	895.7	196.9	-61.5	na	249.5	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	287.5	322.7	261.8	9.8	1,063.8	[illegible]	4.5
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	3,807	6,917	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	292.4	293.6	281.5	3.9	289.3	272.3	6.2
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	74,634	75,260	76,855	-2.9	76,190.9	77,335.9	-1.5
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	423,188	425,673	428,949	-1.3	429,378.8	425,357.6	1.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	36,655	36,104	36,436	0.6	36,329.7	35,914.4	1.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	395,008	395,751	391,005	1.0	390,866.0	385,217.8	1.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	399,190	396,525	391,421	2.0	393,619.8	385,412.6	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	545	550	542	1.0	544.5	559.6	-2.7
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,040.0	1,002.9	1,076.8	-3.4	1,015.6	1,105.1	-8.1
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,643.3	4,190.1	4,261.2	9.0	3,988.3	4,337.5	-8.1
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,188.8	na	na	2,034.2	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	8,141.7	na	na	8,027.4	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,249	1,312	1,203	3.8	1,417.5	921.6	35.0
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	12,162	15,472	16,126	-24.6	15,835.7	17,134.9	-7.6

[p] Preliminary.

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Dec. 1982	12 Month Average Dec. 1981	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	397.2	396.8	400.9	-0.9	395.8	395.2	0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	57.4	48.0	32.6	76.1	52.6	42.2	24.6
New Dwelling Units	380	289	249	52.6	352.6	359.1	-1.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	7,249.3	5,936.7	6,720	7.9	6,185.2	5,443.2	13.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	286,126	287,535	281,820	1.5	282,887.1	277,649.6	1.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,040	22,518	22,754	1.3	22,858.9	22,419.4	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	292,968	291,274	288,441	1.6	289,209.4	283,421.0	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	402	405	398	1.0	399.8	412.4	-3.1
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	301.0	300.2	304.7	-1.2	299.4	299.8	-0.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	31.5	8.2	17.2	83.1	15.8	12.5	26.4
New Dwelling Units	101	10	140	-27.9	17.2	72.9	-76.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,652.4	4,857.4	5,310	6.5	5,050.3	4,344.4	16.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,478	57,105	57,266	0.4	57,240.6	55,690.0	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	142	142	147	-3.4	144.6	153.4	-5.7
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	38,728	39,090	40,509	-4.4	39,923.1	41,527.8	-3.9
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	214,624	215,739	217,539	-1.4	216,797.7	215,139.3	0.8
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	96.2	96.6	96.2	0.0	96.6	95.4	1.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.6	1.8	1.2	33.3	1.6	4.5	-64.4
New Dwelling Units	34	8	4	750.0	15.1	20.5	-26.3
Postal Receipts[k]	610.5	415.1	556.3	9.7	463.5	412.0	12.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,588	22,400	22,358	1.0	22,350.2	22,134.9	1.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	50	2.0	50.2	52.1	-3.7
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,894	6,976	7,131	-3.3	7,031.0	7,064.5	-0.5
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	42,786	43,089	43,738	-2.2	43,491.1	43,545.5	-0.1
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	73.5	73.5	73.5	0.0	71.7	70.7	1.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.9	4.8	8.1	-51.9	11.3	16.4	-31.1
New Dwelling Units	41	65	76	-46.1	99.5	160.0	-37.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	997.9	741.0	976.5	2.2	787.4	715.2	10.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,812	54,393	55,072	-0.5	54,502.4	54,283.1	0.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,017	5,994	6,029	-0.2	5,967.1	5,976.5	-0.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,473	63,067	61,946	2.5	62,504.2	60,635.8	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	75	76	79	-5.1	78.7	80.8	-2.6
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	66.0	66.4	67.0	-1.5	64.7	64.5	0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.8	1.2	0.7	14.3	4.8	3.1	54.84
New Dwelling Units	12	24	8	50.0	42.4	37.0	14.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	540.7	397.4	533	1.5	440.4	401.0	9.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,478	16,307	16,166	1.9	16,666.4	16,373.0	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	31	32	34	-8.8	34.9	37.8	-7.7
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,294	6,390	6,491	-3.0	6,449.3	6,424.3	0.4
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	38,631	39,403	40,465	-4.5	38,924.5	39,158.0	-0.6
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.8	13.2	12.5	2.4	12.8	12.6	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.8	0.6	0.7	157.1	1.3	2.6	-50.0
New Dwelling Units	46	12	7	557.1	33.2	33.6	-1.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	111.8	65.7	147.9	-24.4	79.3	93.4	-15.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,659	9,650	9,476	1.9	9,603.9	9,273.2	3.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,836	1,833	1,788	2.7	1,827.4	1,749.8	4.4
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.4	12.5	12.2	1.6	12.2	11.6	5.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.1	1.8	9.0	-21.1	4.9	6.3	-22.2
New Dwelling Units	14	16	52	-73.1	43.5	65.0	-33.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	137.7	95.7	130.5	5.5	na	92.7	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,252	6,073	5,017	24.6	5,940.9	5,219.0	13.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	931	929	776	20.0	854.4	759.3	12.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,835	5,661	5,136	13.6	5,331.0	4,857.6	9.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.7	-4.3
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	32.1	32.4	32.6	-1.5	32.2	32.2	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.5	3.3	1.4	7.1	3.2	4.5	-28.9
New Dwelling Units	18	85	24	-25.0	39.6	55.2	-28.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	357.2	256.5	357.2	0.0	283.7	258.2	9.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,411	24,458	26,143	-6.6	24,446.5	25,814.3	-5.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,986	2,976	3,271	-8.7	2,983.0	3,224.2	-7.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,338	26,121	25,819	2.1	24,941.2	24,253.6	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	48	49	45	6.7	42.0	45.9	-8.5
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.7	20.1	21.1	-6.6	20.2	19.6	3.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.7	2.9	2.1	-66.7	3.2	2.8	14.3
New Dwelling Units	12	46	18	-33.3	33.0	28	17.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	103.6	72.3	106.6	-2.8	na	77.7	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,908	11,801	11,663	2.1	11,668.2	11,294.1	3.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,479	1,482	1,461	1.2	1,474.5	1,438.0	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,576	10,382	10,079	4.9	10,170.4	9,678.1	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.2	14.2	7.0
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.2	15.5	16.0	-5.0	15.9	16.1	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.9	2.9	2.1	133.3	4.5	4.3	4.7
New Dwelling Units	58	51	27	114.8	49.5	78	-36.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	183.6	134.3	175.9	4.4	140.6	125.7	11.9
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,830	1,841	1,814	0.9	1,829.7	1,696.7	7.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	366	372	357	2.5	365.4	347.6	5.1

Total annual consumption expenditures in 1986 are predicted to be $7.4 million greater than in 1982. Spending in 1990 is estimated to be relatively less, $6.5 million over 1982. These figures reflect rising and falling IPP work force levels.

Nephi residents are buying a high proportion of apparel, footwear, and housewares out-of-town, and their reason is primarily non-availability or selection. Table 1 also shows there is a significant gap between the actual retail space and expected retail space of apparel and footwear. The limited supply and selection of housewares, clothing and footwear suggest that Nephi might be best served by a new general merchandise store.

The grocery and sporting goods businesses are losing considerable trade to Utah County stores for reasons of price, non-availability, and selection. Perhaps an investigation of their competitors' prices and selection, as well as the needs of Nephi consumers, may yield information which will enable the Nephi stores to acquire a greater portion of the local trade.

The opportunities identified in this study must be interpreted as "potentially successful" business ventures. Many variables other than consumer demand determine profits of a particular business. Some of the other requirements for success are sufficient capital for inventory and physical improvements, buying and merchandising expertise, and management skills. Individuals interested in opening establishments in the Millard/Juab area may seek assistance from the Small Business Development Center in pursuing the feasibility of particular businesses.

BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] The changes shown in the telephones in service figures for the Salt Lake area can be caused by switching to a new and more modern communication system with the same or improved capability but requiring fewer lines as well as changes in the existing telephones in service.
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
na Not available.

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Selected Business Statistics-Utah Counties

By *Ronda Brinkerhoff,* Research Analyst

While Utah's economy is experiencing noticeable improvement thus far in 1983, it probably comes as no surprise that there was little to shout about in 1982. With the statistics now in and analyzed, the leading economic indicators show that for last year, as compared with 1981:

- Employment and earnings were up slightly, but so were property taxes.
- Taxable sales – and thus sales tax collections – showed an increase, but not as great as in 1981.
- Construction of new homes was down more than 17 percent from an already low 1981 figure; however, on the positive side, value of total construction in 1982 was up by a modest 3.4 percent.

Annual Report

Traditionally, the March issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review* details selected business statistics for each of Utah's 29 counties and for the state as a whole. These statistics are the best available indexes of the economic health and growth during the four year survey period, 1979 through 1982.

Categories of economic activity surveyed include Population, Labor Market and Income Data, Tax Data, Construction, and two miscellaneous items – New Car and Truck Registrations and "In Lieu Tax Payments" made to states under provisions of Public Law 94-565.

Population

According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee of the State Data Center, population of Utah on July 1, 1982, had reached 1,560,000, representing a 2.6 percent increase over the July 1981 estimate and an increase of 6.8 percent over the official Census Bureau count in April of 1980.

The 1980 Census figures, along with the estimates for 1979, 1981 and 1982, are shown as the first line item in the county tables beginning on Page 4. Estimates for individual counties show population growth ranging from 1.7 percent in Iron, to more than 8 percent in Millard and

Uintah. Three counties — Grand, Tooele and Wasatch -- registered declines for the year, while three others -- Daggett, Piute and San Juan — showed no change. (Recent population changes in the state are discussed in detail in the January 1983 issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review*.)

Employment

The state's civilian labor force, keeping pace with population growth, increased by 2.7 percent from 1981 to 1982, according to the Utah Department of Employment Security. Employment in non-agricultural jobs lagged slightly, showing an average increase of .4 percent statewide, and ranging from a decrease of 11.7 percent in Piute County to an increase of 14.5 percent in Emery County (Figure 1).

For the state as a whole, workers in non-agricultural jobs earned 5.6 percent more in 1982 than in the previous year, with employees in six counties (Box Elder, Carbon, Kane, Millard, Sanpete and Uintah) receiving increases averaging more than 10 percent. (In 1981, as compared with 1980, the statewide average increase was 9.7 percent.) Summary Table 1 presents a county-by-county comparison of these and other data detailed in the individual county tables.

Taxes and Gross Taxable Sales

Total assessed valuation of all property in Utah increased by 10.2 percent, from $6 billion in 1981 to $6.6 billion in 1982; correspondingly, property taxes charged increased 12.9 percent – from $417.6 million in 1981 to $471.4 billion in 1982 – for the state as a whole. Greatest increases in assessed value were registered in Duchesne, Uintah, Garfield, Juab and San Juan Counties. Property taxes increased in all but one county last year, going from a decrease of .3 percent in Piute to a high of 47.2 percent increase in Wasatch.

The production of goods and services subject to sales tax was strong during 1982, as evidenced by the state average 8.5 percent increase in gross taxable sales (Figure 2). While Juab County showed an increase of slightly more than 100 percent, and Uintah registered a strong 58.5 percent increase in taxable sales, two counties — Garfield and Morgan — showed declines of 20 and 20.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 1
Average Non-agricultural Employment
Percent Change 1981-1982

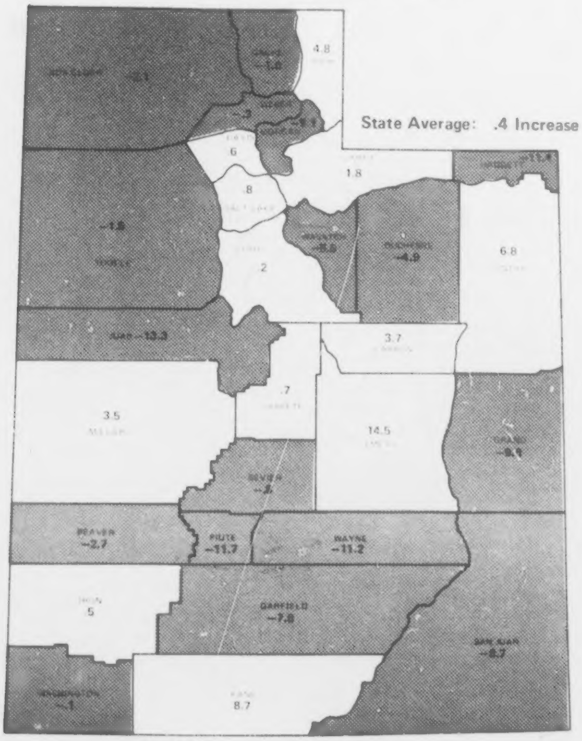
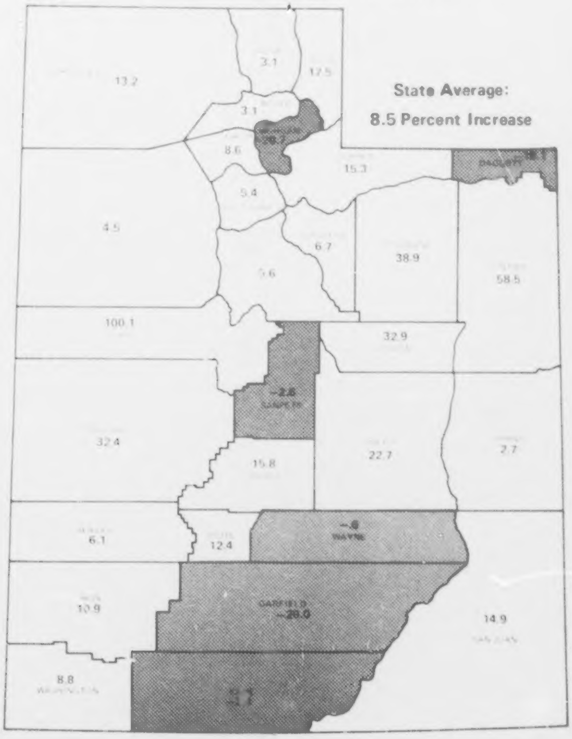

CACHE
−1.0
4.8
State Average: .4 Increase
−.3
MORGAN
6
.8
1.8
−1.8
TOOELE
WASATCH
DUCHESNE
−4.9
6.8
.2
JUAB −13.3
3.7
.7
3.5
14.5
GRAND
SEVIER
BEAVER
−2.7
PIUTE
−11.7
WAYNE
−11.2
IRON
5
GARFIELD
−7.8
SAN JUAN
−8.7
WASHINGTON
−.1
8.7

Figure 2
Gross Taxable Sales
Percent Change 1981-1982


13.2
3.1
17.5
State Average:
8.5 Percent Increase
3.1
MORGAN
−20.7
8.6
DAGGETT
15.3
5.4
4.5
6.7
38.9
5.6
58.5
100.1
32.9
−2.6
SANPETE
32.4
15.8
22.7
2.7
6.1
12.4
−.6
WAYNE
GARFIELD
−20.0
10.9
14.9
SAN JUAN
8.8
WASHINGTON

Construction

Despite signs that construction activity in Utah may be making a strong recovery in 1983, the bad times experienced by the industry during 1979, 1980 and 1981 continued through 1982. Value of total permit-authorized construction last year showed a modest increase of 3.4 percent over 1981. However, homebuilding was especially hard hit in 1982, with a statewide decline of 17.1 percent in number of new dwelling units begun or completed. Increases in numbers of new housing units were registered only in Carbon, Daggett, Kane, Morgan, Sanpete and Davis Counties, with declines ranging from 5.2 percent in Emery to 81.7 in Beaver and 83.3 in Piute.

The value of total new residential construction during 1982 was $347.6 million, or a decrease of 23 percent from the previous year. New nonresidential construction, on the other hand, totaled $440 million, or an increase of 16.3 percent compared with 1981. However, although the value of construction in this category was up, the total number of projects decreased substantially, indicating that the projects themselves were larger than in the prior year.

Summary Table 1
1982 Population and Six Economic Indicators Showing Percentage Change, 1981-1982 by County

	1982 Population Estimates	Average Monthly Non agricultural Employment	Average Monthly Non agricultural Wage	Property Taxes Charged	Gross Taxable Sales	Number of New Dwelling Units	Value of Total Construction
Beaver	4,750	-2.7	-1.6	14.9	6.1	-81.7	-70.8
Box Elder	34,900	-2.1	12.1	11.3	13.2	-21.5	-61.2
Cache	62,200	-1.0	4.1	12.5	3.1	-39.3	-21.3
Carbon	24,600	3.7	10.3	15.1	32.9	79.4	8.1
Daggett	850	-11.4	-4.5	11.7	-18.1	50.0	-27.0
Davis	157,800	6	6.4	13.7	8.6	14.5	-10.3
Duchesne	13,600	-4.9	7.3	29.4	38.9	-23.4	77.4
Emery	12,900	14.5	8.3	10.2	22.7	-5.2	10.7
Garfield	3,850	-7.8	4.4	35.5	-20.0	-17.9	11.3
Grand	8,100	-9.8	-1.2	4.0	2.7	-67.6	-62.7
Iron	18,300	5	1.9	15.5	10.9	-75.0	-51.5
Juab	5,800	-13.3	-20.7	36.9	100.1	-54.2	28.2
Kane	4,200	8.7	14.7	9.9	-2.1	5.1	134.6
Millard	10,400	3.5	18.6	14.1	32.4	-46.7	-43.0
Morgan	5,200	-9.1	9.8	24.3	-20.7	4.3	46.5
Piute	1,400	-11.7	-24.3	-.3	12.4	83.3	-16.0
Rich	2,400	4.8	9.9	12.7	17.5	-64.3	-53.8
Salt Lake	655,000	.8	6.0	8.6	5.4	-3.0	38.3
San Juan	12,700	-8.7	9	46.3	14.9	-43.2	-38.2
Sanpete	16,400	7	14.6	15.8	-2.6	19.3	62.7
Sevier	15,600	-.6	8.4	22.2	15.8	-6.7	-53.4
Summit	11,400	1.8	2.7	31.8	15.3	-61.8	-62.0
Tooele	26,800	-1.6	.8	18.1	4.5	-15.8	202.7
Uintah	24,000	6.8	12.1	24.3	58.5	-18.5	.6
Utah	235,500	.2	.4	6.3	5.6	-9.0	-4.9
Wasatch	8,700	-5.5	2.5	47.2	6.7	-28.4	19.2
Washington	29,600	-.1	6.3	22.3	8.8	-15.4	37.1
Wayne	2,050	-11.2	-2.0	2.0	-.6	-60.0	-45.8
Weber	151,000	-.3	5.5	18.6	3.1	-15.4	-27.5
State Totals	1,560,000	.4	5.6	12.9	8.5	-17.1	3.4

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Selected Business Statistics for Utah Counties

Beaver

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	4,400	4,378	4,600	4,750	3.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,903	1,777	1,803	1,809^P	.3
Average nonagricultural employment	1,137	1,051	1,073	1,044^P	-2.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	856	939	944	929^P	-1.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	11,679	11,840	12,200	11,600^P	-4.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	24,520^R	26,920^R	28,154	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,783^R	6,124^R	6,269	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	15,237	15,853	18,373	20,211	10.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	966	1,031	1,109	1,274	14.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	16,097	19,521	21,725	23,054	6.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	118	143	160	169	5.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	38	41	142	26	–81.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,255	1,521	4,273	1,058	–75.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	396	634	693	93	-86.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,798	2,353	5,592	1,635	–70.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	181	na	130	97	–25.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	175	206	213	198	–7.0

Box Elder

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	33,000	33,222	34,100	34,900	2.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	16,350	16,806	17,460	17,368^P	–.5
Average nonagricultural employment	11,234	11,578	12,056	11,800^P	–2.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,059	1,184	1,343	1,505^P	12.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	142,777	164,507	194,300	213,100^P	9.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	235,782^R	271,629^R	304,192	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,268^R	8,133^R	8,818	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	118,466	123,111	152,558	171,105	12.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,572	7,271	8,008	8,910	11.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	124,785	136,809	163,680	185,244	13.2
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	917	1,006	1,203	1,355	12.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	378	311	242	190	–21.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	15,809	10,434	7,528	5,945	–21.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,706	4,262	19,884	3,476	–82.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	20,992	16,373	28,947	11,234	–61.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,484	na	1,022	840	–17.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	654	751	795	729	–8.3

Cache

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	55,000	57,176	60,000	62,200	3.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	24,539	24,839	25,010	25,087^P	.3
Average nonagricultural employment	19,620	19,892	19,818	19,612^P	–1.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	798	878	963	1,002^P	4.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	187,856	209,585	229,000	235,800^P	3.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	325,095^R	367,845^R	405,233	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,888^R	6,392^R	6,790	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	134,093	137,110	164,114	172,988	5.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	7,940	8,446	9,494	10,684	12.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	232,802	256,984	279,900	288,646	3.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,711	1,889	2,057	2,111	2.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	448	467	392	238	–39.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	17,500	17,229	13,833	9,526	–31.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	8,875	13,886	7,179	5,108	–28.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	28,525	32,475	23,723	18,668	–2 .3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,810	na	1,366	1,118	–18.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	161	182	178	162	–9.0

Carbon

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	22,000	22,179	23,200	24,600	6.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	9,405	9,730	10,228	10,643^{P}	4.1
Average nonagricultural employment	8,241	8,509	8,714	9,036^{P}	3.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,113	1,214	1,388	1,531^{P}	10.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	110,071	123,903	145,200	166,000^{P}	14.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	176,700^{R}	200,331^{R}	229,540	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,009^{R}	8,992^{R}	10,262	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	104,920	106,333	102,100	115,190	12.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,272	6,500	6,996	8,052	15.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	153,071	174,226	187,169	248,666	32.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,125	1,281	1,376	1,818	32.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	207	136	131	235	79.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	9,067	5,889	5,487	8,677	58.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,563	5,869	15,540	12,332	–20.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	16,243	13,254	22,413	24,231	8.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,121	na	820	687	–16.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	296	332	338	310	–8.3

Daggett

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	800	769	850	850	0.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	291	355	313	275^{P}	–12.1
Average nonagricultural employment	268	341	289	256^{P}	–11.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	747	1,185	1,044	997^{P}	–4.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	2,402	4,852	3,600	3,100^{P}	–13.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	4,688^{R}	5,819^{R}	6,035	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,168^{R}	7,489^{R}	7,405	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	11,678	12,205	12,119	13,604	12.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	501	563	574	641	11.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	3,805	3,836	3,530	2,892	–18.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	28	28	26	21	–19.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	12	3	2	3	50.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	297	77	95	125	31.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	88	150	105	61	–41.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	412	252	285	208	–27.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	30	na	30	22	–26.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	32	36	36	33	–8.3

Davis

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	137,000	146,540	154,000	157,800	2.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	47,129	46,835	48,451	49,444^{P}	2.1
Average nonagricultural employment	44,667	43,895	45,256	45,546^{P}	.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,114	1,217	1,330	1,415^{P}	6.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	597,206	640,909	722,700	773,200^{P}	7.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	998,527^{R}	1,127,659^{R}	1,271,711	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,116^{R}	7,615^{R}	8,322	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	319,311	341,544	398,327	437,932	9.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	23,933	25,107	29,832	33,912	13.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	482,564	528,419	603,565	655,717	8.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	3,547	3,884	4,436	4,795	8.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1,847	1,084	722	827	14.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	86,328	47,653	34,736	43,957	26.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	41,431	20,610	31,208	11,972	–61.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	137,513	73,801	71,752	64,331	–10.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	5,625	na	4,973	4,204	–15.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	20	23	24	21	–12.5

Duchesne

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	11,900	12,565	13,100	13,600	3.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	5,301	6,017	6,479	6,495^P	.3
Average nonagricultural employment	3,515	4,062	4,423	4,206^P	-4.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,063	1,167	1,336	1,434^P	7.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	44,837	56,889	71,000	72,400^P	2.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	78,077^R	90,923^R	106,001	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,112^R	7,271^R	8,520	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	135,868	133,102	165,197	205,159	24.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,924	6,885	7,659	9,914	29.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	86,791	91,980	97,729	135,749	38.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	638	676	718	993	38.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	75	84	141	108	–23.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,723	2,946	4,297	3,506	–18.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	11,551	3,046	697	4,525	549.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	14,657	6,248	5,246	9,308	77.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	803	na	823	617	–25.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	340	373	388	345	–11.1

Emery

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	10,800	11,451	12,100	12,900	6.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,450	6,270	7,277	8,117^P	11.5
Average nonagricultural employment	4,650	4,503	5,122	5,866^P	14.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,488	1,623	1,872	2,028^P	8.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	83,052	87,673	115,000	146,300^P	27.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	70,053^R	78,091^R	97,563	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,727^R	6,677^R	7,664	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	180,013	195,299	220,866	233,820	5.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	11,131	12,239	13,519	14,904	10.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	31,056*	51,159	80,270	98,471	22.7
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	228*	376	590	720	22.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	105	134	97	92	–5.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,964	3,965	3,152	3,919	24.3
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,096	1,677	973	434	–55.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	8,259	5,973	4,301	4,762	10.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	519	na	384	341	–11.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	295	338	369	336	–8.9

Garfield

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	3,800	3,673	3,700	3,850	4.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,882	2,193	1,934	1,853^P	–4.2
Average nonagricultural employment	1,493	1,786	1,509	1,391^P	–7.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	775	922	1,051	1,097^P	4.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	13,879	19,760	19,000	18,300^P	–3.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	20,822^R	26,012^R	28,025	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,884^R	7,047^R	6,923	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	14,862	25,111	30,613	39,831	30.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	821	1,011	1,208	1,637	35.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	15,536	21,277	25,229	20,177	–20.0
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	114	156	185	148	–20.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	27	18	28	23	–17.9
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,098	763	799	719	–10.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	19,286	1,786	454	758	67.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	20,508	3,198	1,511	1,681	11.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	166	na	90	81	–10.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	150	174	184	169	–8.2

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Grand					
Population	7,900	8,241	8,400	8,100	–3.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,517	3,767	3,666	3,567^{P}	–2.7
Average nonagricultural employment	3,060	3,272	3,139	2,831^{P}	–9.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	986	1,141	1,212	1,197^{P}	–1.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	36,217	44,806	45,600	40,700^{P}	–10.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	59,466^{R}	71,570^{R}	75,404	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	7,362^{R}	8,607^{R}	8,711	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	34,715	38,322	50,537	60,558	19.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,229	2,608	2,972	3,092	4.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	59,361	71,364	81,932	84,137	2.7
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	436	525	602	615	2.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	54	45	71	23	–67.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,325	1,680	2,515	783	–68.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	839	733	873	480	–45.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,752	3,171	4,863	1,812	–62.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	270	na	186	115	–38.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	270	322	328	300	–8.5
Iron					
Population	17,200	17,349	18,000	18,300	1.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,381	7,244	7,188	7,399^{P}	2.9
Average nonagricultural employment	5,905	5,651	5,654	5,683^{P}	.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	838	919	978	997^{P}	1.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	59,406	62,304	66,400	68,000^{P}	2.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	99,371^{R}	109,793^{R}	117,160	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,901^{R}	6,283^{R}	6,459	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	73,797	78,562	82,065	85,271	3.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	4,358	5,058	5,565	6,429	15.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	88,893	98,848	109,523	121,477	10.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	653	727	805	888	10.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	219	118	196	49	–75.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	7,883	3,990	6,886	1,941	–71.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,379	3,010	7,254	1,021	–85.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	9,963	7,458	15,107	7,325	–51.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	719	na	482	375	–22.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	387	449	470	426	–9.4
Juab					
Population	5,700	5,530	5,600	5,800	3.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,092	2,202	2,294	2,226^{P}	–3.0
Average nonagricultural employment	1,705	1,777	1,885	1,634^{P}	–13.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	820	919	1,154	915^{P}	–20.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	16,781	19,595	26,100	17,900^{P}	–31.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	28,797^{R}	33,075^{R}	38,694	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,292^{R}	5,961^{R}	6,727	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	20,140	21,633	24,834	34,372	38.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,328	1,415	1,603	2,195	36.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	21,698	26,472	30,378	60,788	100.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	159	195	223	445	100.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	59	63	48	22	–54.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,195	2,070	1,593	769	–51.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	128	55,620	384	1,653	330.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,455	57,765	2,041	2,616	28.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	232	na	201	130	–35.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	215	238	273	252	–7.7

Kane

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	3,900	4,024	3,950	4,200	6.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,370	1,482	1,323	1,465^P	10.7
Average nonagricultural employment	933	1,017	896	974^P	8.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	634	726	776	890^P	14.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	7,100	8,860	8,300	10,400^P	25.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	23,403^R	26,242^R	28,868	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,571^R	6,528^R	7,008	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	11,915	12,413	21,889	22,981	5.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	790	899	1,169	1,285	9.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	18,000	19,387	21,711	21,260	–2.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	132	142	160	155	–3.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	91	79	78	82	5.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,621	2,428	2,341	2,693	15.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,289	529	707	4,423	525.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	4,068	3,158	3,117	7,311	134.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	106	na	153	49	–68.0
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	152	195	201	185	–8.0

Millard

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	9,000	8,970	9,600	10,400	8.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,553	3,588	3,881	4,115^P	6.0
Average nonagricultural employment	2,056	2,058	2,303	2,384^P	3.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	765	821	898	1,065^P	18.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	18,872	20,279	24,800	30,500^P	23.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	47,650^R	53,844^R	57,353	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,370^R	5,965^R	6,063	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	35,252	37,443	52,305	55,314	5.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,280	2,480	3,147	3,589	14.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	32,069	40,988	47,535	62,935	32.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	236	301	349	460	31.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	57	108	165	88	–46.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,376	4,891	6,613	3,979	–39.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	673	3,496	2,979	1,572	–47.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	3,226	8,869	10,469	5,972	–43.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	378	na	357	269	–24.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	288	323	335	308	–8.1

Morgan

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	5,300	4,917	5,100	5,200	2.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,154	2,221	2,255	2,098^P	–7.0
Average nonagricultural employment	1,073	1,110	1,142	1,038^P	–9.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	979	1,067	1,123	1,233^P	9.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	12,605	14,216	15,400	15,400^P	0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	35,359^R	38,812^R	43,036	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,435^R	7,869^R	8,345	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	14,809	15,548	23,248	23,419	.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	899	979	1,111	1,381	24.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	14,397	12,319	16,935	13,428	–20.7
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	106	91	124	98	–21.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	48	28	23	24	4.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,093	1,229	1,049	1,383	31.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	276	125	117	609	420.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,562	1,475	1,476	2,162	46.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	285	na	174	139	–20.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	9	10	11	10	–9.1

Piute

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	1,500	1,329	1,400	1,400	0.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	470	515	481	452^{P}	–6.0
Average nonagricultural employment	229	256	239	211^{P}	–11.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	667	951	1,093	828^{P}	–24.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	1,837	2,916	3,100	2,100^{P}	–32.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	6,793^{R}	8,335^{R}	9,128	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,311^{R}	6,211^{R}	6,365	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	4,973	5,225	6,737	6,489	–3.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	286	299	340	339	–.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	1,791	2,003	2,501	2,810	12.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	13	15	18	21	16.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	11	1	6	1	–83.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	351	65	249	40	–83.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	12	10	9	176	1,855.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	364	76	257	216	–16.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	53	na	23	25	8.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	51	56	59	55	–6.8

Rich

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	1,900	2,100	2,250	2,400	6.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	819	855	874	906^{P}	3.7
Average nonagricultural employment	377	399	414	434^{P}	4.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	625	712	815	896^{P}	9.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	2,826	3,407	4,000	4,700^{P}	17.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	8,987^{R}	9,251^{R}	10,153	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	4,578^{R}	4,343^{R}	4,489	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	12,433	17,051	27,723	25,930	–6.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	795	1,069	1,146	1,291	12.7
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	7,545	7,305	7,942	9,328	17.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	55	54	58	68	17.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	16	30	28	10	–64.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	738	1,264	1,042	488	–53.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	802	1,736	756	355	–53.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,547	3,035	1,886	872	–53.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	44	na	92	64	–30.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	72	89	101	92	–8.9

Salt Lake

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	563,000	619,066	641,000	655,000	2.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	280,990	284,957	286,814	295,595^{P}	3.1
Average nonagricultural employment	284,545	285,240	286,834*	289,111^{P}	.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,042	1,160	1,285	1,362^{P}	6.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	3,558,001	3,971,301	4,424,100	4,724,700^{P}	6.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	4,718,451^{R}	5,294,059^{R}	5,967,919	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,862^{R}	8,492^{R}	9,267	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	2,614,643	2,701,363	2,508,304	2,656,153	5.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	173,045	190,246	200,811	218,096	8.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	4,075,665	4,424,973	4,805,712	5,065,584	5.4
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	29,956	32,524	35,322	37,042	4.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	6,977	4,657	2,805	2,722	–3.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	227,885	140,431	150,729	112,409	–25.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	243,238	163,571	150,352	272,458	81.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	521,262	344,883	345,430	477,610	38.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	30,268	na	25,369	19,559	–22.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	57	63	66	59	–10.6

San Juan

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	15,000	12[illegible]	12,700	12,700	0.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	4,915	5,149	4,994	4,727^{P}	–5.4
Average nonagricultural employment	3,177	3,332	3,225	2,945^{P}	–8.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,045	1,197	1,323	1,335^{P}	.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	39,843	47,840	51,200	47,200^{P}	–7.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	52,416^{R}	61,593^{R}	66,869	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	4,454^{R}	4,987^{R}	5,215	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	102,525	113,283	143,359	211,113	47.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,869	6,403	8,019	11,734	46.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	35,324	46,750	52,725	60,556	14.9
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	260	344	388	443	14.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	41	93	37	21	–43.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,554	3,333	1,089	697	–36.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	6,158	1,684	916	547	–40.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	7,769	5,123	2,180	1,347	–38.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	248	na	202	168	–16.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	337	396	385	347	–9.9

Sanpete

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	14,800	14,620	15,400	16,400	6.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	5,702	5,735	5,673	5,819^{P}	2.6
Average nonagricultural employment	3,345	3,340	3,251	3,275^{P}	.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	677	721	770	882^{P}	14.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	27,162	28,912	30,000	34,600^{P}	15.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	70,491^{R}	73,144^{R}	79,980	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,073^{R}	4,936^{R}	5,112	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	49,526	50,593	47,813	49,968	4.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,695	2,508	2,692	3,117	15.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	44,274	46,468	48,378	47,124	–2.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	325	342	356	345	–3.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	144	125	114	136	19.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	5,516	5,821	3,559	3,772	6.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,442	5,192	1,994	680	–65.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	9,432	11,486	6,051	9,842	62.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	598	na	374	229	–38.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	340	379	388	351	–9.5

Sevier

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	15,000	14,727	15,200	15,600	2.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,960	6,948	7,197	7,262^{P}	.9
Average nonagricultural employment	4,652	4,617	4,781	4,752^{P}	–.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	861	985	1,057	1,146^{P}	8.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	48,064	54,552	60,600	65,300^{P}	7.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	93,756^{R}	104,399^{R}	116,000	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,528^{R}	7,034^{R}	7,621	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	62,275	66,052	59,158	69,348	17.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,125	2,808	3,008	3,675	22.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	81,157	89,330	93,844	108,625	15.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	597	657	690	794	15.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	189	151	60	56	–6.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	7,314	6,325	2,705	2,013	–25.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	2,535	3,215	8,166	2,840	–65.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	10,131	9,856	11,445	5,328	–53.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	669	na	455	295	–35.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	345	405	422	391	–7.4

Summit

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	8,700	10,198	11,000	11,400	3.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	5,493	6,267	7,165	7,575^{P}	5.7
Average nonagricultural employment	3,496	4,003	4,622	4,703^{P}	1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	784	956	1,030	1,058^{P}	2.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	32,909	45,940	57,100	59,700^{P}	4.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	68,286^{R}	81,364^{R}	95,493	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,246^{R}	7,820^{R}	8,836	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	115,285	184,986	216,797	265,160	22.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,531	7,868	11,052	14,566	31.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	61,406	83,180	97,437	112,310	15.3
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	451	611	716	821	14.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	643	605	1,010	386	-61.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	25,452	31,599	74,057	30,623	-58.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	2,988	8,308	22,177	4,291	-80.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	29,148	41,889	97,709	37,141	-62.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	571	na	737	475	-35.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	238	283	321	287	-10.6

Tooele

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	24,800	26,033	26,900	26,800	-.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	8,474	8,657	8,886	9,176^{P}	3.3
Average nonagricultural employment	9,799	9,930	10,242	10,076^{P}	-1.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,110	1,270	1,427	1,438^{P}	.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	130,492	151,392	175,400	173,800^{P}	-.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	165,817^{R}	192,423^{R}	222,488	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,443^{R}	7,363^{R}	8,308	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	69,906	76,314	82,520	93,581	13.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	4,430	5,050	5,117	6,042	18.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	92,499	90,201	95,815	100,140	4.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	680	663	704	732	4.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	198	107	57	48	-15.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	7,163	4,350	2,601	1,748	-32.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	2,151	3,897	5,100	22,045	332.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	10,253	8,840	8,807	26,659	202.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,023	na	830	510	-38.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	527	610	662	606	-8.5

Uintah

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Population	19,300	20,506	22,100	24,000	8.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	8,554	8,460	9,584	10,595^{P}	10.6
Average nonagricultural employment	6,973	6,907	7,954	8,491^{P}	6.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,086	1,215	1,403	1,573^{P}	12.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	90,916	100,740	133,900	160,300^{P}	19.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	141,444^{R}	164,539^{R}	195,717	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,148^{R}	7,947^{R}	9,058	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	88,636	102,571	149,870	252,757	68.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	5,525	6,978	8,445	10,493	24.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	159,649	180,180	236,560	374,958	58.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	1,173	1,324	1,739	2,742	57.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	258	233	637	519	-18.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	12,276	9,458	30,421	28,978	-4.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	6,343	5,205	17,252	19,458	12.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	19,196	15,580	49,475	49,779	.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	1,065	na	1,204	863	-28.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	441	509	561	511	-8.9

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Utah					
Population	199,000	216,106	229,000	235,500	2.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	79,676	79,625	79,782	82,910^P	3.9
Average nonagricultural employment	64,776	63,813	64,048	64,200^P	.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	917	992	1,101	1,105^P	.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	712,576	759,848	846,200	851,300^P	.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,174,031^R	1,273,052^R	1,425,573	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,583^R	5,776^R	6,317	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	502,665	553,885	609,697	636,603	4.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	33,790	38,069	40,908	43,479	6.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	866,001	908,612	985,473	1,040,425	5.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	6,365	6,678	7,243	7,608	5.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	2,324	1,047	801	729	−9.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	99,173	47,822	38,771	32,320	−16.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	57,862	68,782	43,109	37,868	−12.2
Value total construction ($ thousands)	166,304	124,471	92,866	88,287	−4.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	6,742	na	5,946	4,135	−30.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	427	467	479	455	−5.0
Wasatch					
Population	7,800	8,523	8,800	8,700	−1.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,775	2,840	3,279	3,270^P	−.3
Average nonagricultural employment	2,038	2,143	2,486	2,349^P	−5.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	842	970	1,159	1,188^P	2.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	20,604	24,952	34,600	33,500^P	−3.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	52,262^R	61,416^R	75,220	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	6,231^R	7,146^R	8,044	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	20,283	21,594	43,735	45,672	4.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,471	1,632	1,826	2,688	47.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	36,768	36,065	40,196	42,880	6.7
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	270	265	295	314	6.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	196	106	109	78	−28.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	7,908	4,487	5,073	3,996	−21.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	2,106	5,412	1,026	3,286	220.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	10,715	10,207	6,622	7,891	19.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	435	na	328	262	−20.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	244	261	270	292	8.1
Washington					
Population	22,600	26,065	27,900	29,600	6.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	8,723	9,123	9,229	9,398^P	1.8
Average nonagricultural employment	6,312	6,511	6,571	6,568^P	−.1
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	774	841	907	964^P	6.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	58,592	65,675	71,500	76,000^P	6.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	135,657^R	157,571^R	177,930	na	—
Per capita personal income ($)	5,648^R	5,935^R	6,493	na	—
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	61,216	64,733	92,427	103,693	12.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	4,299	4,789	5,838	7,140	22.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	119,966	133,572	150,660	163,943	8.8
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	882	982	1,107	1,199	8.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	688	438	492	416	−15.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	28,444	19,439	19,977	16,195	−18.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	7,563	8,230	4,870	10,192	109.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	37,195	28,498	26,547	36,398	37.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	988	na	778	583	−25.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	470	538	635	573	−9.8

	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
Wayne					
Population	1,900	1,911	1,950	2,050	5.1
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,121	874	873	822^P	–5.8
Average nonagricultural employment	601	425	421	374^P	–11.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	898	923	1,024	1,004^P	–2.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	6,478	4,705	5,200	4,500^P	–13.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	11,383^R	12,431^R	13,439	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,140^R	6,454^R	6,128	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	4,262	7,440	6,788	6,682	–1.6
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	246	292	303	309	2.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	4,709	6,085	7,942	7,895	–.6
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	35	45	58	58	0.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	21	11	10	4	–60.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	821	432	466	175	–62.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	67	8	117	18	–84.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	939	440	583	316	–45.8
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	86	na	73	37	–49.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	81	95	97	89	–8.2
Weber					
Population	144,000	144,616	148,000	151,000	2.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	62,102	63,490	64,485	65,446^P	1.5
Average nonagricultural employment	48,543	49,369	49,672	49,525^P	–.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	910	1,002	1,098	1,158^P	5.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	530,081	593,804	654,800	688,200^P	5.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,079,220^R	1,204,284^R	1,339,421	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,535^R	8,312^R	9,074	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	306,812	343,689	496,898	511,916	3.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	25,338	28,860	34,176	40,528	18.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	763,352	791,103	841,785	867,653	3.1
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	5,611	5,815	6,187	6,345	2.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1,396	578	609	515	–15.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	64,683	26,723	25,580	25,198	–1.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	54,430	39,325	33,288	17,350	–47.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	132,919	81,861	80,563	58,407	–27.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	5,447	na	4,636	3,562	–23.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	38	43	42	38	–9.5
State Totals					
Population	1,367,000	1,461,037	1,520,000	1,560,000	2.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	610,091	618,818	628,878	645,914^P	2.7
Average nonagricultural employment	548,420	550,787	558,039	560,315^P	
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,004	1,111	1,232	1,301^P	5.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	6,605,121	7,345,961	8,250,200	8,748,500^P	6.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	10,007,304^R	11,226,426^R	12,632,299	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,067^R	7,626^R	8,322	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	5,240,517	5,602,369	6,010,968	6,626,820	10.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	341,391	379,364	417,646	471,396	12.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	7,731,030*	8,399,415	9,237,779	10,026,338	8.5
Net local sales tax collections ($ thousands)	56,823*	61,736	67,898	73,321	8.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	16,767	10,901	9,253	7,671	–17.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	645,810	408,310	451,517	347,630	–23.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	490,274	430,010	378,181	440,007	16.3
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,232,105	922,068	931,266	963,349	3.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck registrations (number)	61,966	na	52,238	39,851	–23.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	7,112	8,147	8,626	7,930	–8.1

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Jan. 1983	12 Month Average Jan. 1982	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	67,574	33,208	na	na	45,385.3	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	55,298	18,641	na	na	33,434.8	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	12,276	14,567	na	na	11,950.4	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	55.5	52.2	54.9	1.1	na	59	na
Lambs (cwt)	49.8	47.0	48.5	2.7	na	53.8	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	13.1	13.5	13.4	-2.2	na	13.4	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	75.0	73.0	63.0	19.1	na	66.9	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):		Oct-Dec					
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	24,354	71,014.5	14,124.6	72.4	na	18,276.5	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	302.4	832.5	176	71.8	na	212.7	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	3,726.8	11,206.5	3,365.4	10.7	na	3,383.4	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,990	4,102	3,524	13.2	3,768.1	3,357.2	12.2
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	933	1,012	979	-4.7	994.4	944.2	5.3
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,967	5,064	4,310	15.2	4,514.1	4,124.1	9.5
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	59	71	63	-6.4	55.8	62.1	-10.1
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,008	1,136	999	0.9	1,026.9	1,058.9	-3.0
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,901	3,857	3,248	20.1	3,488.9	3,059.5	14.0
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,715.3	1,680.5	1,684.8	1.8	1,635.8	1,727.9	-5.3
New Corporation (no.)	459	645	470	-2.3	501.2	512.6	-2.2
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	43,167.6	44,899.0	37,949.1	13.8	86,040.8	83,716.7	2.8
Sales & Use Tax	10,447.1	3,879.8	5,675.5	84.1	32,434.2	31,104.1	4.3
Motor Fuel Tax	5,341.5	6,762.8	4,190.4	27.5	5,813.6	5,298.7	9.7
Individual Income Tax	16,508.6	25,139.1	17,906.3	-7.8	26,775.7	27,660.6	-3.2
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,006.2	-257.8	2,092.2	-51.9	3,163.7	3,440.1	-8.0
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	639.3	650.0	626.7	2.0	646.8	628.4	2.9
Total Employed Persons	579.5	593.2	582.5	-0.5	595.9	590.7	0.9
Unemployed	59.7	56.7	44.2	35.1	51.1	37.7	35.5
Percent Total Labor Force	9.3	8.7	7.0	32.9	7.9	6.0	31.5
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	551.7	563.0	556.5	-0.9	560.8	557.2	0.7
Manufacturing	82.0	83.1	89.5	-8.4	86.9	89.1	-2.5
Mining	15.4	16.0	21.7	-29.0	18.3	20.1	-9.0
Contract Constructuion	24.0	27.2	22.3	7.6	26.9	28.6	-5.9
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	34.6	35.6	34.7	-0.3	36.1	34.5	4.6
Wholesale Trade	33.4	33.8	35.4	-5.7	35.0	35.5	-1.4
Retail Trade	96.8	102.3	93.7	3.3	95.6	94.7	1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26.9	27.0	26.5	1.5	26.8	26.2	2.3
Services[c]	111.1	111.0	105.7	5.1	108.5	102.8	5.5
Federal Government	36.6	36.4	36.9	-0.8	37.4	37.3	0.3
State Government[d]	34.6	33.8	33.1	4.5	32.8	32.4	1.2
Local Government[d]	56.3	56.8	56.1	0.4	56.2	55.9	0.5
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.3	39.0	39.1	-2.1	38.3	39.9	-4.0
Mining	42.4	43.5	43.2	-1.9	41.7	42.2	-1.2
Contract Construction	39.3	38.3	37.0	6.2	37.2	36.9	0.8
Wholesale Trade	37.5	36.8	37.1	1.1	36.7	37.2	-1.3
Retail Trade	27.9	29.1	27.5	1.5	28.0	28.1	-0.4
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	13,368.2	13,247.6	9,961.0	34.2	11,473.9	6,918.4	65.9
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	60,300	2,238,400	67,600	-10.8	269,183.3	98,383.3	173.6
Residential	31,100	41,500	29,300	6.1	38,376.2	48,409.5	-20.7
Nonresidential	22,900	18,800	28,900	-20.8	32,341.5	38,274.8	-15.5
Public Works and Utilities	6,300	2,178,100	9,400	-33.0	192,792.1	11,717.0	1,545.4
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	44,516	77,347.8	29,324.4	51.8	83,285.8	77,948.6	6.9
Residential	28,503.2	24,998.1	13,216.0	115.67	23,684.2	30,165.0	-21.5
Nonresidential	9,095.5	46,958.3	8,177.2	11.2	38,489.1	32,861.9	17.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	6,917.3	5,391.4	7,931.2	-12.8	14,684.9	8,494.1	72.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	685	569	361	89.8	666.6	752.0	-11.4
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	557,105	604,060	349,680	59.3	491,988.5	340,852.4	44.3
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	27,047	na	na	42,121.2	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	6.9	75.9	na	na	na	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	274.0	287.5	231.6	18.3	1,037.1	1,013.5	2.3
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	3,026	na	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	293.1	292.4	282.5	3.8	290.2	274.2	5.8
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	74,171	74,634	76,742	-3.4	75,976.7	77,309.3	-1.7
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	421,054	423,188	430,391	-2.2	428,600.7	426,207.4	0.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	36,821	36,655	36,361	1.3	36,368.0	36,009.6	1.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	395,965	395,008	391,485	1.1	391,239.3	386,010.0	1.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	401,786	399,190	393,627	2.1	394,299.7	386,003.4	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	545	545	544	0.2	544.6	555.9	-2.0
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,122.6	1,040.0	1,009.8	11.2	1,027.1	1,084.7	-5.3
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,113.4	4,643.3	3,939.4	4.4	4,002.8	4,317.5	-7.3
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	1,835.5	na	na	2,021.9	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	8,200.6	na	na	8,079.9	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,249	1,321	na	na	na	na
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	14,054	12,162	15,036	-6.5	15,753.9	17,057.9	-7.6

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Jan. 1983	12 Month Average Jan. 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	390.2	397.2	393.1	-0.7	395.6	395.8	-0.1
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	29.8	57.4	18.4	62.0	53.6	41.3	29.8
New Dwelling Units	520	380	112	364.3	386.6	342.4	12.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	6,293.8	7,249.3	6,091.8	3.3	6,202.0	5,563.4	11.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	286,724	286,136	283,005	1.3	283,197.0	278,224.1	1.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,226	23,040	22,893	1.5	22,886.7	22,477.1	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	294,955	292,968	290,661	1.5	289,567.2	283,797.1	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	402	402	397	1.3	400.2	409.2	-2.2
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	295.5	301.0	297.8	-1.0	299.2	300.3	-0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.0	31.5	7.5	-86.7	15.3	12.9	18.6
New Dwelling Units	3	101	0.0	10.0	17.5	15.5	12.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,193.0	5,652.4	5,010.5	3.6	5,065.5	4.446.5	13.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,928	57,478	57,839	0.2	57,248.0	55,693.3	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	142	142	148	-4.1	144.1	152.0	-5.2
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	38,423	38,728	40,438	-5.0	39,755.2	41,415.5	-4.0
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	213,204	214,624	217,987	-2.2	216,399.1	215,500.2	0.4
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	94.7	96.2	95.3	-0.6	96.6	95.5	1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.7	1.6	0.5	240.0	1.7	4.1	-58.5
New Dwelling Units	16	34	4	300.0	16.1	20.1	-19.9
Postal Receipts[k]	461.2	610.5	461.1	0.0	463.5	418.8	10.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,681	22,588	22,545	0.6	22,361.5	22,164.7	1.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	50	2.0	50.3	51.6	-2.5
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,848	6,894	7,130	-4.0	7,007.5	[illegible]65.5	-0.8
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	42,558	42,786	43,774	-2.8	43,389.4	[illegible]3.8	-0.4
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.2	73.5	71.9	0.4	71.7	[illegible]0.9	1.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	5.7	3.9	4.4	29.6	11.4	16.2	-29.6
New Dwelling Units	76	41	117	-35.0	96.1	163.4	-41.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	736.0	997.9	701.4	4.9	790.3	724.8	9.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,937	54,812	55,299	-0.7	54,472.2	54,395.6	0.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,001	6,017	6,040	-0.7	5,963.9	5,998.3	-0.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,767	63,473	62,516	2.0	62,608.5	60,784.8	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	76	75	81	-6.2	78.3	80.1	-2.3
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	64.5	66.0	64.8	-0.5	64.7	64.6	0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.0	0.8	1.9	-47.4	4.7	3.2	46.9
New Dwelling Units	16	12	85	-81.2	36.7	42.4	-13.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	389.7	540.7	399.0	-2.3	439.6	407.2	8.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,547	16,478	16,231	2.0	16,692.7	15,895.3	5.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	31	31	34	-8.8	34.7	35.3	-1.7
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,232	6,294	6,463	-3.6	6,430.1	6,438.1	-0.1
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	38,559	38,631	40,964	-5.9	38,724.1	39,240.9	-1.3
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	11.8	12.8	12.0	-1.7	12.8	12.6	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.9	1.8	0.5	280	1.4	2.4	-41.7
New Dwelling Units	3	46	5	-40	33.0	30.8	7.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	71.2	111.8	57.3	24.3	80.5	87.7	-8.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,691	9,659	9,500	2.0	9,619.8	9,305.0	3.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,825	1,836	1,790	2.0	1,830.3	1,756.2	4.2
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.2	12.4	11.9	2.5	12.2	11.7	4.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.2	7.1	1.6	-25.0	4.9	6.4	-23.4
New Dwelling Units	10	14	22	-54.6	42.5	65.8	-35.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	105.7	137.7	104.7	1.0	105.4	95.6	10.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,318	6,252	5,880	7.5	5,977.4	5,287.3	13.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	939	931	835	12.5	863.1	766.7	12.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,927	5,835	4,369	35.7	5,460.8	4,813.6	13.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.6	-2.2
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.2	32.1	32.0	-2.5	32.1	32.2	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.5	1.5	2.2	-31.8	3.1	4.6	-32.6
New Dwelling Units	19	18	38	-50.0	38.0	54.4	-30.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	268.5	357.2	292.9	-8.3	281.7	264.6	6.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,582	24,411	24,311	1.1	24.469.1	25,708.9	-4.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,979	2,986	2,983	-0.1	2,982.7	3,207.5	-7.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,479	26,338	25,945	2.1	24,985.7	24,322.0	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	47	48	46	2.2	42.1	46.1	-8.7
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	18.9	19.7	20.3	-6.9	20.1	19.7	2.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.5	0.7	0.9	-44.4	3.2	2.9	14.3
New Dwelling Units	9	12	22	-59.1	31.9	25.5	25.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	71.9	103.6	76.0	-5.4	84.9	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,903	11,908	11,682	1.9	11,686.6	11,341.3	3.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,484	1,479	1,470	1.0	1,475.7	1,443.6	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,658	10,576	10,136	5.2	10,213.9	9,719.4	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.2	14.3	6.3
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.1	15.2	15.4	-2.0	15.9	16.2	-1.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.0	4.9	1.4	185.7	4.7	4.2	11.9
New Dwelling Units	48	58	45	6.7	49.8	77.6	-35.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	118.9	183.6	140.5	-15.4	138.8	128.4	8.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,810	1,830	1,808	0.1	1,829.9	1,760.0	4.0
Electric Customers (Commercial)	367	366	350	4.9	366.8	360.0	1.9

SELECTED BUSINESS STATISTICS – UTAH COUNTIES
Sources and Footnotes

Sources

Population – 1979, 1981 and 1982, Utah Population Estimates Committee data; 1980, Bureau of the Census.
Labor Market Data – Utah Department of Employment Security.
Income Data – Average monthly non-agricultural wage and annual non-agricultural payroll, Utah Department of Employment Security; total and per capita personal income, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Tax Data – Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Foundation, *Statistical Review of Government.*
Construction Data – Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Utah Construction Report.*
Miscellaneous Data – New car and truck registrations, Utah Automobile Dealer's Association; in lieu payments, Bureau of Land Management

Footnotes:

[P] Preliminary

[R] Revised

na – Not available

*Under-reporting by Emery County in 1979 affects Emery County and State of Utah totals for that year.

BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] The changes shown in the telephones in service figures for the Salt Lake area can be caused by switching to a new and more modern communication system with the same or improved capability but requiring fewer lines as well as changes in the existing telephones in service.
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
[k] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. In previous years, the postal receipt figure for the month of November included the total sales of two four-week periods. But in 1982, this double reporting occurred in the month of October.
na Not available.

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Natural Resource Development and Small Business Opportunities in the Uintah Basin

By *James A. Wood*, Research Analyst

Introduction

Until recently energy development near Vernal, Roosevelt, Price, and Delta provided one of the few bright spots in an otherwise bleak landscape of business opportunities. As small businesses along the Wasatch Front struggled, pockets of economic growth in non-metropolitan Utah enjoyed what seemed to be a recession-proof environment. Oil and gas exploration, coal mining, power plant construction and synthetic fuels development insulated these non-metropolitan communities, at least temporarily, from the recession. But this dependence on energy development left these local economies vulnerable to an unstable world energy situation.

As recently as 1981 energy development in Vernal, Price or Delta seemed to promise small businesses low risks and high rewards; but no one anticipated the sudden shift from energy shortage to energy surplus. With energy surplus the prospects for rapid economic growth dimmed and the risks for small business increased. This phenomenon prompted a series of three studies by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in cooperation with the Small Business Development Center to evaluate small business opportunities in Utah's energy impacted areas. The results of the studies on Millard and Juab Counties and Carbon and Emery Counties have been published previously. This article summarizes the findings of the study on energy development and small business opportunities in the Uintah Basin.

Economic Base

The economic base of Duchesne and Uintah Counties is dominated by natural resource development and mining. Mining is the single most important sector in the Uintah Basin economy, employing one out of every three workers and providing one out of every three dollars of income.

Oil and Gas Development

In terms of jobs and income, oil and natural gas have long been the most important natural resources in the Uintah Basin. Oil was first discovered in the Uintah Basin in 1948, but it was not until the 1967 discovery of the Bluebell Field in Duchesne – and the subsequent development of the Bluebell-Altamont Fields – that the area became a large oil and gas producer.

The Altamont-Bluebell field has been one of the Intermountain West's largest oil and gas discoveries and was responsible for attracting many oil field equipment, supply, and service companies to the Vernal area. In fact, the employment data show that in Uintah County oil and gas field services (excluding drilling and exploration) is the major source of oil and gas employment. Over 66 percent of those employed in the oil and gas sector are employed in services. These data confirm that the Vernal area has become the center for oil and gas field service companies, while oil and gas exploration and drilling employment is more important to Duchesne County. In 1982, oil and gas drilling and exploration employment in Duchesne County was 519 compared to 310 in Uintah County.

Recent employment activity demonstrates just how important oil and gas employment is to the local small business community. Increases in 1981 in oil and gas employment added over $17 million in income to the Uintah Basin. This income was then spent on groceries, clothes, gas, etc., in Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal, providing an economic boost to local small businesses. However, the gains in 1981 were wiped out by the loss of 900 jobs in the mining sector in 1982, most of them in oil and gas extraction. A comparison of oil and gas employment in the third quarter of 1981 and 1982 shows a decline of 751. Seventy percent of this employment loss occurred in drilling and exploration, and will probably ripple down to the service companies in 1983. This "boom-and-bust" cycle in employment, and the steady decline since 1975 of oil production in the Uintah Basin, emphasizes the current economic uncertainty and higher risk for the area's small business sector. A quick reversal of the 1982 experience is not likely, given the continued decline in the price of oil.

Oil Shale and Tar Sands Development

Much of the optimism for dramatic economic growth in the Uintah Basin during the 1980's centered around synthetic fuel development. However, in recent months economic conditions have clouded the future of synthetic fuels development. Some of the proposed synthetic fuels projects will likely proceed, others will be delayed and some cancelled.

White River Shale – The largest oil shale project in the state is the White River Shale project, 45 miles southeast of Vernal. Standard Oil of Ohio, Phillips Petroleum, and Sun Oil Company are the partners in this project, with Standard Oil of Ohio taking the lead role. The completion and full development of the White River Shale Project would have tremendous economic impacts on Uintah County; however, most of these impacts would not occur until the late 1980's and early 1990's.

The $3-4 billion White River Project is located on two 5,280-acre tracts leased from the federal government. It is planned for completion by 1996, and expected to produce 106,000 barrels of oil per day. The White River Shale Corporation is planning to spend $100 million in the next 18 months on road and bridge construction and site preparation. The construction work force for the White River Shale project will be stable at 150 between 1983 and 1985, and reach 2,390 by 1990. Estimates are that 1,500 of these workers will live in construction camps on site, and the the operations employment for full production in 1996 is projected to be 3,353.

Other Projects – Eight other oil shale projects are located in Uintah County (Table 1), but it is extremely doubtful that many of them will be completed in the 1980's. White River, Paraho and Geokinetics are considered to be the projects with the best chances of reaching operation and production.

Tar Sands – Five tar sands projects are located in the Uintah Basin, and the success of any of these projects depends on assistance from the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation. Tar sands development has yet to produce any oil in the Uintah Basin; and to date, the economic impacts of tar sands development have been much less significant than oil shale development.

Summary – In the next few years oil shale offers the best chance of synthetic fuel development in the Uintah Basin and it appears that only White River can proceed without government assistance. White River will provide additional jobs and income to the Uintah Basin but given the high risk of synthetic fuels projects, there is the possibility of delays or postponement.

Currently, synthetic fuels development is far too risky to provide sufficient economic justification for locating a small business in the Uintah Basin. Synthetic fuels may some day be the future of the Uintah Basin economy but for the next few years traditional oil and gas extraction, tourism,

Table 1
Proposed Oil Shale Projects as of January 1983

			Estimated Future:					
			Production		Peak Construction		Ave. Operations	
Project Name and Developer	County	Current Status	Barrels/Day	Date	Employment	Date	Employment	Date
White River Shale Oil Corp. Phillips Petroleum Sunoco Energy Development and Sohio Shale Oil Co.	Uintah	Site preparation and mine development	106,000	1966	4,035	1991	3,350	1997
Tosco Sand Wash Tosco Corporation	Uintah	Site preparation and mine development	43,000 47,000	1984	4,145	1988	2,330	1990
Paraho-Ute Paraho Development Corp.	Uintah	Site acquired; Seeking loan price guarantees	39,500	1991	1,740	1985	1,200	1991
Seep Ridge Geokinetics, Inc.	Uintah	Commercial plant under construction	1,000	1983	85	1983	85	1984
Wolf Den Geokinetics, Inc.	Uintah	Site acquired; Seeking equity partners	4,000	na	400	na	200	na
Agency Draw Geokinetics, Inc.	Uintah	Site acquired; Seeking equity partners	16,000	na	1,200	na	800	na
Cottonwood Wash Magic Circle Energy Corp.	Uintah	Site acquired; Seeking equity partners	8,260	1988	1,230	1986	725	1987
Syntana Shale Oil Project Syntana-Utah	Uintah	Site acquired; Land exchange underway	16,000	1989	1,750	1986	720	1989

na: Not available.

Source: State Energy Office, Utah Department of Natural Resources and Energy and interviews with developers, (Salt Lake City: April 1983).

production of electric power, and construction of the Central Utah Project will be more important to the success of the area's small business community.

Water Projects

Water is also an important natural resource in the Uintah Basin and construction activity on the Central Utah Project (CUP) will continue to have population and employment impacts for the area. The Central Utah Project, sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, is designed to maximize use of eastern Utah's scarce water resources, and to transport water from the Colorado River Basin to the Wasatch Front. The project has been underway for over two decades. Several units of the CUP will directly impact the communities of Vernal, Roosevelt, and Duchesne and will offset some of the economic consequences of the decline in oil and gas activity. The most significant projects are the Strawberry Unit, Upper Stillwater Unit, the Upalco Unit, and the Uintah Unit. The increased economic activity generated by the construction of these water projects will be important to small businesses in Duchesne County.

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The peak employment year and number of construction workers for each unit is given below.

Unit	Peak Year	Construction Workers
Strawberry Unit	1982	413
Upper Stillwater Unit	1985	405
Upalco Unit	1986	260
Uintah Unit	1988	400

Bonanza Power Plant

The Uintah Basin and particularly the City of Vernal have been significantly impacted by the construction of the coal-fired Bonanza Power plant, located 45 miles southeast of Vernal. The plant is being built by Deseret Generation and Transmission Cooperative. Construction began in the summer of 1981 on the first 400-megawatt unit, which will be on line by late 1984. Depending on future power demands, a second 400-megawatt generating unit could be built as early as 1988 or as late as the 1990's.

The direct impact of the current construction will peak in 1984 with slightly more than 1,000 construction employees. Most of the employment and population increases have occurred in the Vernal area, with some impacts felt in the Roosevelt area. The operation employment is projected to stabilize at 200 employees by 1986 and continue at that level during the life of the plant. Cost of the entire project, including power plant, mine, transmission lines and electric railroad to move the coal is estimated at $1.2 billion.

The increase in employment and income associated with the Bonanza Power Plant have helped to counter some of the economic consequences of declining oil and gas employment and the uncertainty of synthetic fuel development.

Summary

Any small business in the Uintah Basin is well aware of the close relationship between natural resource development and retail sales. An increase in natural resource development means more jobs, followed by more income, that is quickly translated into increased retail sales. Likewise, a cutback in natural resource development means fewer jobs, less income and declining retail sales. Most small businesses in the Uintah Basin cannot escape their dependence on natural resource development, and for them a knowledge of the past, present, and future of resource development plays a fundamental role in many of their business decisions.

Commercial Sector Profile and Potential

An understanding of the local commercial sector is also important to a small businessman and takes on increased importance during recessionary times in a market as volatile as the Uintah Basin. To assist Uintah Basin small businessmen to better understand their market, the study provides an inventory of retail space for each market area, as well as current consumer buying patterns and expenditures, perceived consumer needs, and commercial space requirements. From an analysis of these characteristics the present and potential small business opportunities were identified.

Inventory of Retail Space

A survey of the retail square footage for each market area was taken in December, 1982 (Table 2). The market was divided into eight retail categories and the square footage for each category estimated. Some difficulty is encountered in any retail square footage data, due to the wide variety of goods carried by a general merchandise store. For instance, the data seem to indicate that Vernal has a relatively limited amount of retail space devoted to sporting goods. However, it is very likely the needed Vernal retail space for sporting goods is provided in the 131,000 square feet of general merchandise space.

Table 2
Inventory of Retail Square Footage in the Study Cities
1982

	Vernal	Roosevelt	Duchesne
Food and Drug	91,900	30,000	25,150
General Merchandise	131,200	63,150	2,625
Auto Parts	45,600	7,400	4,200
Sporting Goods	8,900	7,635	1,500
Building and Garden	21,800	7,000	–
Clothing	27,250	26,452	–
Furniture	33,900	21,800	1,875
Miscellaneous Retail	52,750	7,200	–

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1983.

The retail square footage data confirm that Vernal is the commercial center of the Uintah Basin. Vernal's retail square footage is concentrated in general merchandise with 131,000 square feet of existing space and 50,000 square feet under construction. The category of food and drugs is also an important one with 92,000 square feet of existing space. Vernal has over 400,000 square feet of retail space, compared to 170,000 in Roosevelt and 35,000 in Duchesne.

For Roosevelt the retail square footage data show relatively high levels of square footage for clothing and furniture. In Roosevelt 15 percent of retail space is devoted to clothing and 13 percent to furniture compared to 6.6 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, in Vernal. The data for Duchesne reflect the size of the community and consequently a less developed commercial sector. In Duchesne 71 percent of total retail space is comprised of food and drug space, with no retail space in either the building and garden or clothing categories.

Consumer Shopping Patterns

A telephone survey of randomly selected residents in each market area was taken in January, 1983. The survey was designed to identify consumer shopping patterns for 17 items in the retail goods and services categories, and to determine why Uintah Basin residents travel beyond the local retail market to meet their retail needs. The results of the survey are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3
Consumer Shopping Patterns
1983

	Place of Residence		
Item and Place of Purchase	Vernal (Percent)	Roosevelt (Percent)	Duchesne (Percent)
Groceries			
Vernal	98	–	5
Roosevelt	2	100	11
Duchesne	–	–	75
Provo/Orem	–	–	5
Salt Lake	–	–	3
Other	–	–	1
Clothing			
Vernal	81	14	7
Roosevelt	–	58	16
Duchesne	–	–	19
Provo/Orem	5	8	18
Salt Lake	5	20	26
Other	9	1	14
Shoes			
Vernal	83	17	5
Roosevelt	–	57	21
Duchesne	–	–	15
Provo/Orem	3	6	18
Salt Lake	6	17	31
Other	8	3	10
Furniture			
Vernal	64	11	2
Roosevelt	3	39	16
Duchesne	–	–	22
Provo/Orem	2	4	9
Salt Lake	22	40	42
Other	9	6	9
Appliances Over $100			
Vernal	76	11	–
Roosevelt	–	55	14
Duchesne	–	–	38
Provo/Orem	–	4	9
Salt Lake	10	21	24
Other	14	8	15
Small Appliances Under $100			
Vernal	89	23	10
Roosevelt	–	58	12
Duchesne	–	–	39
Provo/Orem	–	2	14
Salt Lake	2	11	14
Other	9	6	12
Housewares			
Vernal	92	12	5
Roosevelt	–	72	23
Duchesne	–	–	20
Provo/Orem	–	5	13
Salt Lake	3	7	26
Other	5	4	13
Automobile			
Vernal	64	7	5
Roosevelt	–	61	16
Duchesne	–	–	14
Provo/Orem	6	7	9
Salt Lake	18	24	32
Other	12	2	24
Recreation Vehicle			
Vernal	70	33	18
Roosevelt	–	46	6
Duchesne	–	–	29
Provo/Orem	–	4	18
Salt Lake	17	8	18
Other	13	8	12
Hardware			
Vernal	90	2	–
Roosevelt	–	86	12
Duchesne	–	–	75
Provo/Orem	–	–	2
Salt Lake	7	10	10
Other	3	2	2

Table 3 (con't)

Gas			
Vernal	97	—	2
Roosevelt	—	100	3
Duchesne	—	—	94
Provo/Orem	—	—	1
Salt Lake	2	—	—
Other	1	—	—
Auto Repairs			
Vernal	95	—	—
Roosevelt	—	96	10
Duchesne	—	—	78
Provo/Orem	—	—	4
Salt Lake	—	2	6
Other	5	2	2
Car Wash			
Vernal	98	—	—
Roosevelt	—	100	—
Duchesne	—	—	98
Provo/Orem	—	—	—
Salt Lake	—	—	2
Other	2	—	—
Laundry			
Vernal	100	7	2
Roosevelt	—	93	72
Duchesne	—	—	19
Provo/Orem	—	—	5
Salt Lake	—	—	—
Other	—	—	2
Eating Out			
Vernal	82	11	7
Roosevelt	—	79	23
Duchesne	—	—	47
Provo/Orem	2	5	7
Salt Lake	7	—	16
Other	9	5	2
Drinking Away From Home			
Vernal	71	18	—
Roosevelt	4	82	5
Duchesne	—	—	86
Provo/Orem	—	—	—
Salt Lake	4	—	9
Other	21	—	—
Sporting Goods			
Vernal	89	31	16
Roosevelt	—	45	11
Duchesne	—	—	39
Provo/Orem	—	8	11
Salt Lake	2	16	18
Other	9	—	4

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 1983.

Table 4
Reasons for Not Buying in Local Community

	Place of Residence		
Item and Reason for Not Buying Locally	Vernal (Percent)	Roosevelt (Percent)	Duchesne (Percent)
Groceries			
Price	—	—	25
Selection	—	—	17
Quality	—	—	8
Not Available	—	—	—
Other	100	—	58
Clothing			
Price	40	59	13
Selection	40	44	46
Quality	10	—	7
Not Available	—	19	37
Other	50	19	20
Shoes			
Price	25	46	21
Selection	25	63	51
Quality	—	—	9
Not Available	25	17	30
Other	38	8	19
Furniture			
Price	55	32	29
Selection	20	39	33
Quality	—	13	2
Not Available	5	19	33
Other	35	16	24
Appliances Over $100			
Price	56	62	23
Selection	11	14	31
Quality	11	5	4
Not Available	11	14	35
Other	33	14	19
Small Appliances Under $100			
Price	25	74	36
Selection	—	16	29
Quality	—	5	—
Not Available	—	—	29
Other	75	16	14
Housewares			
Price	67	44	39
Selection	33	44	39
Quality	—	13	5
Not Available	—	25	26
Other	33	19	31

Table 4 (con't)

Automobile			
Price	47	48	17
Selection	5	35	2
Quality	–	9	–
Not Available	26	30	63
Other	42	13	30
Recreation Vehicle			
Price	33	31	20
Selection	–	8	10
Quality	–	–	17
Not Available	33	54	50
Other	17	39	20
Hardware			
Price	80	43	79
Selection	–	57	21
Quality	–	–	14
Not Available	–	–	14
Other	20	14	–
Gas			
Price	100	–	67
Selection	–	–	–
Quality	–	–	–
Not Available	–	–	–
Other	100	–	67
Auto Repairs			
Price	33	–	18
Selection	–	–	9
Quality	–	–	9
Not Available	–	100	36
Other	67	–	36
Car Wash			
Price	–	–	–
Selection	–	–	–
Quality	–	–	–
Not Available	–	–	–
Other	–	–	100
Laundry			
Price	–	–	–
Selection	–	–	–
Quality	–	25	–
Not Available	–	25	81
Other	–	50	25
Eating Out			
Price	–	–	14
Selection	–	27	4
Quality	–	–	11
Not Available	–	–	11
Other	100	73	–
Drinking Away From Home			
Price	13	–	–
Selection	–	–	–
Quality	–	–	–
Not Available	–	–	33
Other	88	100	67
Sporting Goods			
Price	17	67	39
Selection	–	33	27
Quality	–	4	4
Not Available	17	19	31
Other	67	11	19

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 1983.

Vernal Market Area – The Vernal commercial district experiences a relatively low amount of retail leakage. Vernal is the most remote and also the most well developed commercial district of the three study cities. Consequently, the Vernal commercial district is able to capture most of the retail dollars of the Uintah County residents living in Vernal, and the outlying unincorporated areas of the county as well as some of the retail dollars of Roosevelt residents. The only retail items that suffer from some leakage are furniture, automobiles, and recreation vehicles. The survey shows that 36 percent of Vernal residents last purchased an automobile outside the local area, and most were purchased in Salt Lake County. The retail leakage for furniture was also 36 percent with most of the leakage occurring again in Salt Lake County. In both cases approximately 50 percent of the respondents that purchased automobiles or furniture outside of Vernal listed price as the reason for shopping elsewhere. In most cases price appears to be the most important motivating factor for Vernal residents to shop outside the area. However, selection and availability are also important in the retail leakage associated with clothing, shoes, houeswares and recreation vehicles.

Roosevelt Market Area – The Roosevelt commercial district experiences little retail leakage for most convenience goods. For example, Roosevelt captures all of the grocery and gas purchases of its residents and 79 percent of eating-away-from-home and 82 percent of drinking-away-from-home dollars. For many of the other retail categories leakage occurs, and interestingly, Salt Lake County captures more of the retail leakage from Roosevelt than Vernal. Leakage to Salt Lake County equals or exceeds leakage to Vernal for clothing, shoes, furniture, large appliances, autos and hardware. Consumers indicated that the two prevailing reasons for shopping beyond the local commercial area were price and selection. In the case of small appliances, 79 percent of those shopping outside of Roosevelt did so because of better prices in Vernal and Salt

Lake. Sixty-two percent of those shopping outside Roosevelt for shoes did so because of better selections in Salt Lake and Vernal.

Duchesne Market Area — The Duchesne commercial district is characterized by excessive levels of retail leakage. Only the convenience goods of groceries and gasoline exhibit significant capture rates. For clothing, shoes, furniture, housewares and automobiles the retail leakage is in the 80 percent range. In each of these cases Salt Lake County attracts more Duchesne retail dollars than does Roosevelt. For Duchesne residents the Provo-Orem area appears to have a retail drawing power similar to that of Roosevelt. Understandably, for Duchesne residents availability of retail goods was more often cited as the reason for shopping elsewhere than for either the residents of Vernal or Roosevelt. Based on retail leakage it appears that most types of retail business have potential in Duchesne, but when analyzed with other data the Duchesne market area is simply not large enough to support significant increases in retail space.

Perceived Retail Needs

Consumers in each market area were surveyed regarding their views about the need for additional retail space. The survey results by category of retail goods or service are given in Table 5. Naturally, the consumer has a bias toward additional retail space and greater availability of goods, consequently judgment and caution must be used in interpreting these data. It was felt that when 75 percent of the respondents answered positively for additional retail space, that the perceived need did likely indicate some retail inadequacy in the commercial sector. Under this assumption, the Vernal commercial sector appears to most fully meet the needs of its residents. The addition of another 50,000 square feet of general merchandise space in Vernal in 1983 reinforces this conclusion. In Roosevelt there is significant consumer demand for another general merchandise store. Nearly 90 percent of the respondents in Roosevelt felt that additional general merchandise space was needed. The other retail categories scoring above a 75 percent positive response were shoes, 85.9 percent; clothing, 79.7 percent; and furniture, 76.6 percent. Presumably some of the demand for shoes, clothing and furniture would be absorbed by a general merchandise store. Both sporting goods and hardware stores also exhibit considerable demand for additional space.

In Duchesne, consumers felt the greatest retail need was for a clothing and shoe store. These two categories exceeded a 90 percent positive response, with the desire for additional clothing store nearly unanimous. A movie theatre, laundry and general merchandise store also exceeded the 75 percent positive response rate in Duchesne.

The survey results in Table 5 are also instructive in identifying high risk retail categories. Those retail categories that scored less than a 50 percent positive response would need to have significant strength from other retail indicators to justify expansion or new investment. The survey results show that most Vernal residents feel there is no need for another grocery store; and in Roosevelt and Duchesne, consumers indicated they felt little need for additional car wash or tavern space.

Consumer Spending and Small Business Opportunities

The small Business opportunities in the Uintah Basin in 1983, 1985, or 1990 will be closely related to the population growth, personal income, and consumer spending in the region. How much money a family earns and how they spend their earnings is crucial for most small retail businesses. The estimated 1982, 1985, and 1990 personal consumption expenditures for Vernal, Roosevelt and Duchesne are given below (expenditure estimates are in 1982 dollars):

	1982	1985	1990
Vernal	$150.5 million	$162.1 million	$217.6 million
Roosevelt	$ 83.5 million	$ 97.1 million	$110.3 million
Duchesne	$ 24.3 million	$ 28.8 million	$ 25.3 million

The population projections for the Uintah Basin, provided by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office, have been used to help determine personal consumption expenditures in the market areas for 1985 and 1990. These population projections for the Vernal, Roosevelt and Duchesne CCDs show that Vernal will experience sustained economic growth throughout the 1980's, while Roosevelt will have relatively rapid growth through 1984 and then modest but steady growth through 1990. Duchesne's population will peak in 1985 and decline steadily through 1989.

Table 5
Perceived Retail Needs

Vernal		Roosevelt		Duchesne	
Type of Store	Percent Positive Response	Type of Store	Percent Positive Response	Type of Store	Percent Positive Response
General Merchandise	71.9	General Merchandise	89.1	Clothing Store	96.7
Furniture Store	71.9	Shoe Store	85.9	Shoe Store	91.8
Clothing Store	68.4	Clothing Store	79.7	Movie Theatre	88.5
Shoe Store	64.9	Furniture Store	76.6	Laundry	85.2
Hardware Store	56.1	Sporting Goods Store	68.8	General Merchandise	80.3
Restaurant	56.1	Hardware Store	67.2	Furniture Store	67.2
Sporting Goods Store	43.9	Laundry	56.3	Restaurant	62.3
Movie Theatre	38.6	Restaurant	48.4	Auto Dealer	55.7
Auto Dealer	35.1	Grocery Store	43.8	Auto Repair Shop	50.8
Tavern	35.1	Auto Repair Shop	40.6	Hardware Store	49.2
Laundry	31.6	Movie Theatre	37.5	Sporting Goods Store	49.2
Car Wash	28.1	Auto Dealer	31.3	Grocery Store	39.3
Auto Repair	26.3	Gas Station	12.5	Tavern	19.7
Grocery Store	19.3	Tavern	12.5	Gas Station	13.1
Gas Station	3.5	Car Wash	10.9	Car Wash	8.2

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 1983.

Table 6
Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures and Retail Square Footage Requirements for Vernal CCD

	Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures by 1985 (000)	Additional Space Requirements by 1985 (Sq. Feet)	Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures by 1990 (000)	Additional Retail Space Requirements by 1990 (Sq. Feet)
Food, Toilet Articles, Cleaning Products and Paper Products	$2,000.0	8,000	$11,350.0	45,600
Eating and Drinking Away from Home	600.0	a	3,575.0	a
Clothing Accessories, except Footwear	600.0	7,100	3,500.0	40,000
Footwear	100.0	1,300	675.0	8,900
Jewelry and Watches	100.0	600	480.0	2,800
Furniture	100.0	1,950	750.0	14,700
Kitchen and Other Household Appliances	150.0	2,200	750.0	11,200
Floor Coverings, Household Accessories, Hand, Power and Garden Tools	150.0	2,300	780.0	12,000
Other Household Furnishings	150.0	a	770.0	a
Auto Repair, Greasing, Washing, Storage and Rental	200.0	a	1,300.0	a
Gas and Oil	600.0	a	3,450.0	a
Books and Maps	50.0	625	300.0	3,750
Toys and Sports Equipment	200.0	2,350	1,150.0	13,500
Radios, TV's, Records and Musical Instruments	150.0	1,300	870.0	7,500
Movie Admission	25.0	a	120.0	a
Commercial Participation Amusements (billiards, bowling, golf, skating, etc.)	100.0	a	285.0	a

[a] Not calculated due to insufficient data.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1983.

Table 7
Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures and Retail Square Footage Requirements for Roosevelt CCD

	Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures by 1985 (000)	Additional Space Requirements by 1985 (Sq. Feet)	Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures by 1990 (000)	Additional Retail Space Requirements by 1990 (Sq. Feet)
Food, Toilet Articles, Cleaning Products and Paper Products	$2,300.0	9,250	$4,575.0	18,375
Eating and Drinking Away from Home	700.0	a	1,400.0	a
Clothing Accessories, except Footwear	700.0	8,300	1,400.0	16,600
Footwear	100.0	1,300	750.0	3,300
Jewelry and Watches	60.0	350	150.0	900
Furniture	200.0	3,900	325.0	6,400.0
Kitchen and Other Household Appliances	150.0	2,200	300.0	4,500
Floor Coverings, Household Accessories, Hand, Power and Garden Tools	100.0	1,500	250.0	3,850
Other Household Furnishings	160.0	a	300.0	a
Auto Repair, Greasing, Washing, Storage and Rental	300.0	a	540.0	a
Gas and Oil	670.0	a	1,350.0	a
Books and Maps	0.0	a	50.0	625
Toys and Sports Equipment	220.0	2,600	450.0	5,300
Radios, TV's, Records and Musical Instruments	200.0	1,725	350.0	3,000
Movie Admission	15.0	a	40.0	a
Commercial Participation Amusements (billiards, bowling, golf, skating, etc.)	50.0	a	100.0	a

[a] Not calculated due to insufficient data.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1983.

Table 8
Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures and Retail Square Footage Requirements for Duchesne CCD

	Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures by 1985 (000)	Additional Space Requirements by 1985 (Sq. Feet)	Increase in Personal Consumption Expenditures by 1990 (000)	Additional Retail Space Requirements by 1990 (Sq. Feet)
Food, Toilet Articles, Cleaning Products and Paper Products	$ 800.0	3,200	$ 200.0	800
Eating and Drinking Away from Home	250.0	a	50.0	a
Clothing Accessories, except Footwear	200.0	2,400	25.0	300
Footwear	0.0	a	–50.0	a
Jewelry and Watches	0.0	a	–30.0	a
Furniture	25.0	500	0.0	a
Kitchen and Other Household Appliances	10.0	150	–25.0	a
Floor Coverings, Household Accessories, Hand, Power and Garden Tools	25.0	400	–10.0	a
Other Household Furnishings	15.0	a	–25.0	a
Auto Repair, Greasing, Washing, Storage and Rental	100.0	a	10.0	a
Gas and Oil	200.0	a	20.0	a
Books and Maps	20.0	250	5.0	a
Toys and Sports Equipment	110.0	1,300	50.0	600
Radios, TV's, Records and Musical Instruments	80.0	700	30.0	250
Movie Admission	0.0	a	–5.0	a
Commercial Participation Amusements (billiards, bowling, golf, skating, etc.)	0.0	a	–10.0	a

[a] Not calculated due to insufficient data.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1983.

These population projections assume a continuation of the type and magnitude of population growth experienced in the 1970's, and the development of Phase I of the White River Oil Shale Project through 1989, along with the construction and operation of the 400-megawatt Bonanza Power Plant.

For small business the most meaningful consumption expenditure estimates are those that show expenditures by type of retail category. These estimates provide the small businessman with a frame of reference or benchmark for the size of the market. Consumer expenditures by category have been estimated by using national consumer spending patterns. In other words, it is assumed that consumer spending patterns in the Uintah Basin are similar to national consumer spending patterns. The consumption expenditures for each retail category for 1982, 1985, and 1990 appear in Tables 6-8. These tables also include estimates of retail square footage that could be absorbed by additional consumer expenditures. For example, by 1985 population growth in Vernal will increase the consumer expenditures on food by $2 million, which is sufficient to absorb 8,000 square feet of grocery space.

The data in Tables 6-8 indicate that by 1985 the expected growth for most retail categories in the Uintah Basin will be insufficient to substantially reduce the risk for small business expansion or new locations. However, these income and retail square footage data should not be viewed in isolation but rather integrated with the consumer survey results. Once this more comprehensive approach is adopted, then the retail categories with less risk become more obvious. Observations on some of the larger retail categories are given below:

Vernal

Furniture — a good expansion possibility but inventory, start-up and marketing costs make a new furniture store higher risk. Community growth will justify 2,000 additional square feet by 1985 and nearly 15,000 by 1990. Current inventory of space is 34,000 square feet. Furniture ranks high on perceived needs. Retail leakage is relatively high, 36 percent due to price and selection.

Clothing — ranks high on perceived needs and there is some retail leakage, 19 percent. Community growth will require over 8,000 square feet in clothing and footware by 1985 and nearly 50,000 square feet by 1990. Vernal now has 27,500 square feet in clothing space. The biggest unknown for this sector is the competition from general merchandise stores, K-Mart, etc.

General Merchandise — by 1990 the data indicate there will be sufficient growth to provide an opportunity for another large general merchandise store. A new 50,000 square-foot general merchandise store is currently nearing completion.

Grocery — by 1990 the data show there will be enough income to support an additional 45,000 square feet of grocery space. Although consumer sentiment is not strongly in favor of a grocery store, by the latter part of the decade consumer purchasing power will be sufficient to support a large grocery store.

Roosevelt

Clothing — although the clothing and footwear categories experienced considerable retail leakage and a high ranking on the perceived needs list, the retail square footage indicate a relatively high percentage of established clothing stores in Roosevelt. In fact, Roosevelt has as much retail clothing square footage as Vernal suggesting that clothing is a higher risk business in Roosevelt than it first appears.

Furniture — this retail category offers above average expansion potential for established furniture firms. This category was higher on consumer's perceived needs list and showed a 60 percent retail leakage rate due to selection and price. By 1985 the growth in the community will be sufficient to absorb 3,900 square feet of furniture space, 2,200 square feet of kitchen and household appliance space and 1,500 square feet of household accessory space.

General Merchandise — this category received the highest ranking on the consumers' perceived needs list, but the income and retail square footage data indicate that it will probably be after 1985 before the community can support a new general merchandise store. This is important for small businesses that have product lines competing with general merchandise stores.

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
					Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	34,851	32,563	32,185	8.3	46,056.8	44,764.3	2.9
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	25,371	21,277	21,466	18.2	35,029.7	32,733.8	7.0
Crops (thous. of dol.)	9,480	11,286	10,719	-11.6	11,027.1	12,030.4	-8.3
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	60.0	55.5	57.0	5.3	na	58.3	na
Lambs (cwt)	56.0	49.8	49.1	14.1	na	53.6	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	13.0	13.1	13.3	-2.3	na	13.1	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	75.0	75.0	65.0	15.4	na	65.8	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	20,868	24,354	18,974.4	10.0	na	18,349.2	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	294.3	302.4	194.4	51.4	na	212.2	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	3,332.0	3,726.8	3,094.0	7.7	na	3,396.5	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,110	3,990	3,649	12.6	3,806.5	3,383.5	12.5
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,013	933	987	2.6	996.6	950.2	4.9
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	5,075	4,967	4,223	20.2	4,585.1	4,132.6	11.0
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	75	59	47	59.6	58.1	61.6	-5.7
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,045	1,008	971	7.6	1,033.1	1,044.2	-1.1
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,956	3,901	3,206	23.4	3,551.4	3,083.3	15.2
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,733.0	1,715.3	1,673.0	3.6	1,640.8	1,718.3	-4.5
New Corporation (no.)	464	459	416	11.5	505.2	502.9	0.5
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	171,877.5	43,167.6	170,972.4	0.5	86,116.2	84,513.2	1.9
Sales & Use Tax	89,110.9	10,447.1	91,418.8	-2.5	32,241.9	31,808.1	1.4
Motor Fuel Tax	2,812.1	5,341.5	3,217.4	-12.6	5,779.8	5,482.3	5.4
Individual Income Tax	49,327.1	16,508.6	45,241.8	9.0	27,116.1	27,537.3	-1.5
Corporation Franchise Tax	463.8	1,006.2	1,189.9	-61.0	3,103.2	3,474.6	-10.7
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	641.7	639.3	610.9	5.0	649.4	628.4	3.3
Total Employed Persons	581.8	579.5	572.6	1.6	596.7	590.8	1.0
Unemployed	59.9	59.7	38.2	56.8	52.9	37.7	40.3
Percent Total Labor Force	9.3	9.3	6.3	47.6	8.2	6.0	36.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	552.5	551.7	546.3	1.1	561.3	557.2	0.7
Manufacturing	82.1	82.0	86.7	-5.3	86.5	89.1	-2.9
Mining	15.2	15.4	20.1	-24.4	17.9	20.1	-11.0
Contract Constructuion	23.7	24.0	24.8	-4.4	26.8	28.6	-6.3
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	34.7	34.6	33.5	3.6	36.2	34.5	4.9
Wholesale Trade	33.5	33.4	34.4	-2.6	34.9	35.5	-1.7
Retail Trade	95.6	96.8	91.6	4.4	95.9	94.6	1.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26.9	26.9	26.1	3.1	26.9	26.1	3.1
Services[c]	111.6	111.1	102.2	9.2	109.3	102.8	6.3
Federal Government	36.9	36.6	36.8	0.3	37.4	37.3	0.3
State Government[d]	34.9	34.6	33.3	4.8	32.9	32.4	1.5
Local Government[d]	57.5	56.3	56.8	1.2	56.3	55.8	0.9
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	39.0	38.3	39.1	-0.3	38.3	39.9	-4.0
Mining	41.6	42.4	44.4	-6.3	41.5	42.4	-2.1
Contract Construction	36.4	39.3	37.0	-1.6	37.2	37.0	0.5
Wholesale Trade	36.1	37.5	36.9	-2.2	36.6	37.1	-1.4
Retail Trade	27.2	27.9	27.5	-1.1	28.0	28.1	-0.4
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	13,075.9	13,368.2	10,932.7	19.6	11,652.5	7,145.8	63.1
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	74,600	60,300	55,300	34.9	270,791.6	95,991.9	182.1
Residential	32,100	31,100	23,400	37.2	39,101.2	48,167.8	-18.8
Nonresidential	27,000	22,900	16,600	62.7	33,208.2	35,799.8	-7.2
Public Works and Utilities	15,500	6,300	15,300	1.3	192,808.8	12,042.0	1,501.1
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	55,026.7	44,516	50,016.2	10.0	83,703.3	75,523.2	10.8
Residential	34,155.8	28,503.2	15,472.0	120.8	25,241.2	29,513.1	-14.5
Nonresidential	12,199.3	9,095.5	28,575.2	-57.3	37,124.4	31,233.0	18.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	8,671.6	6,917.3	5,969.0	45.3	14,910.1	8,216.9	81.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	958	685	337	184.3	718.4	726.1	-1.1
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	577,058	557,105	336,727	71.4	512,016.1	342,756.4	49.4
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	31,945	na	na	42,340.8	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	513.4	6.9	554.2	-7.4	270.8	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	321.8	274.0	292.2	10.1	1,039.6	1,013.3	2.6
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	1,906	4,708	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	293.2	293.1	283.4	3.5	290.8	275.9	5.5
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	73,438	74,171	76,643	-4.2	75,709.6	77,271.1	-2.0
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	417,775	421,054	431,315	-3.0	427,472.4	427,033.9	0.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	36,667	36,821	37,280	-1.6	36,316.9	36,157.8	0.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	395,555	395,965	391,515	1.0	391,576.0	386,677.0	1.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	402,940	401,786	396,493	1.6	394,837.0	386,754.5	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	538	545	542	-0.7	544.3	552.7	-1.5
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	975.2	1,122.6	1,034.4	-5.7	1,022.2	1,082.7	-5.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,348.8	4,113.4	3,394.0	-1.3	3,999.0	4,278.2	-6.5
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	1,702.0	na	na	2,023.7	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	7,848.1	na	na	8,145.1	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,205	1,212	1,450	-16.9	na	1,125.9	na
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	13,590	14,054	14,604	-6.9	15,669.4	17,011.2	-7.9

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA

	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average Feb. 1983	Feb. 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	391.1	390.2	392.8	-0.4	395.5	395.9	-0.1
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	39.3	29.8	20.5	91.7	55.2	38.4	43.8
New Dwelling Units	735	520	156	371.2	434.9	335.5	29.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	6,290.9	6,293.8	5,769.3	9.0	6,245.5	5,663.5	10.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	286,416	286,724	283,012	1.2	283,480.7	278,789.9	1.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,079	23,226	23,877	-3.3	22,820.2	22,613.2	0.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	295,877	294,955	292,303	1.2	289,865	284,280.9	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	402	402	395	1.8	400.8	406.2	-1.3
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	296.0	295.5	297.2	-0.4	299.1	300.3	-0.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	6.6	1.0	2.9	127.6	15.6	12.7	22.8
New Dwelling Units	52	3	2	2,500.0	21.7	15.2	42.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,152.5	5,193.0	4,694.5	9.8	5,103.7	5,429.3	12.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,812	57,928	58,206	-0.7	57,215.2	55,726.2	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	142	142	146	-2.7	143.8	150.5	-4.5
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	38,029	38,423	40,398	-5.9	39,557.8	41,300.8	-4.2
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	211,661	213,204	218,595	-3.2	215,821.3	215,862.3	-0.0
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	95.2	94.7	95.6	-0.4	96.6	95.6	1.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.9	1.7	0.6	50.0	1.7	3.2	-46.9
New Dwelling Units	6	16	2	200.0	16.4	17.4	-5.8
Postal Receipts[k]	480.0	461.2	451.2	6.4	465.9	428.0	8.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,869	22,681	22,778	0.4	22,369.1	22,174.4	0.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	50	2.0	50.4	51.2	-1.6
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,766	6,848	7,094	-4.6	6,980.2	7,068.1	-1.2
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	42,130	42,558	43,805	-3.8	43,250.2	43,598.3	-0.8
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.2	72.2	72.3	-0.1	71.7	70.9	1.1
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	7.3	5.7	17.2	-57.6	10.6	17.0	-37.7
New Dwelling Units	96	76	49	95.9	100.0	156.2	-36.0
Postal Receipts (thous.)	771.7	736.0	817.5	-5.6	786.5	739.7	6.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,815	54,937	55,291	-0.9	54,432.5	54,504.7	-0.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	5,991	6,091	5,987	0.1	5,964.2	6,015.7	-0.9
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,945	63,767	62,865	1.7	62,698.5	60,934.2	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	75	76	81	-7.4	77.8	79.7	-2.4
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	64.5	64.5	65.0	-0.8	64.7	64.6	0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.4	1.0	14.4	-83.3	3.7	4.2	-11.9
New Dwelling Units	30	16	18	66.7	37.7	40.8	-7.6
Postal Receipts (thous.)	414.2	389.7	433.9	-4.5	438.0	412.8	6.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,585	16,547.0	16,284	1.9	16,717.8	16,421.0	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	31	31	34	-8.8	34.5	36.7	-6.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,174	6,232	6,434	-4.0	6,408.4	6,450.0	-0.6
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	38,060	38,559	41,052	-7.3	38,474.8	39,320.3	-2.2
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	11.8	11.8	11.9	-0.8	12.8	12.6	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.4	-41.7
New Dwelling Units	5	3	17	-70.6	32.0	30.8	3.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	78.5	71.2	62.7	25.2	81.8	87.3	-6.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,694	9,691	9,555	1.5	9,631.4	9,338.3	3.1
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,818	1,825	1,803	0.8	1,831.6	1,764.0	3.8
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.1	12.2	11.9	1.7	12.2	11.7	4.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.6	1.2	5.2	-69.2	4.6	6.7	-31.3
New Dwelling Units	8	10	46	-82.6	39.3	67.4	-41.7
Postal Receipts (thous.)	110.4	105.7	107.2	3.0	105.6	98.1	7.8
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,388	6,318	5,822	9.7	6,024.6	5,346.0	12.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	952	939	819	16.2	874.2	773.4	13.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,961	5,927	5,084	17.3	5,539.9	4,828.9	14.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.3	31.2	32.0	-2.2	32.0	32.2	-0.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.0	1.5	3.8	-47.4	3.0	4.4	-31.8
New Dwelling Units	53	19	14	278.6	41.3	49.3	-16.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	277.3	268.5	295.5	-6.2	280.2	270.9	3.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,540	24,582	24,343	0.8	24,485.5	25,602.6	-4.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,980	2,979	2,969	0.4	2,983.6	3,188.2	-6.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,459	26,479	26,085	1.4	25,016.9	24,383.8	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	46	47	46	0.0	42.1	46.3	-9.1
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	18.9	18.9	20.3	-6.9	20.0	19.8	1.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	0.7	0.5	1.4	-50.0	3.1	2.8	10.7
New Dwelling Units	10	9	44	-77.3	29.1	28	3.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	82.6	71.9	80.5	2.6	85.1	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,885	11,903	11,688	1.7	11,703.0	11,340.6	3.2
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,495	1,484	1,474	1.4	1,477.5	1,443.4	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,698	10,658	10,156	5.3	10,259.1	9,760.2	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.2	14.4	5.6
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.2	15.1	15.4	-1.3	15.9	16.1	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.5	4.0	1.1	218.2	4.9	3.8	30.0
New Dwelling Units	51	48	11	363.6	53.1	66.8	-20.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	114.1	118.9	139.6	-18.3	136.7	131.4	4.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,817	1,810	1,804	0.7	1,831.0	1,767.7	3.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	352	367	349	0.9	367.1	360.3	1.9

Utah Business Statistics

				% Change	12 Month Average		
STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	March 1983	Feb. 1983	March 1982	From Year Ago	March 1983	March 1982	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	34,851	38,441	na	na	44,782.9	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	25,371	28,770	na	na	32,585.3	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	9,480	9,671	na	na	12,197.6	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	61.6	60.0	59.7	3.2	na	58.3	na
Lambs (cwt)	57.0	56.0	52.6	8.4	na	53.2	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.8	13.0	13.0	-1.5	na	13.1	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	72.0	75.0	62.0	16.1	na	65.0	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	24,066	20,868	19,241.8	25.1	na	18,240.2	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	314.0	294.3	203.3	54.5	na	211.0	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	4,471.0	3,332.0	3,735.5	19.7	na	3,411.7	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,922	4,110	3,555	10.3	3,837.1	3,399.5	12.9
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,036	1,013	988	4.9	1,000.6	955.5	4.7
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,995	5,075	4,439	12.5	4,631.4	4,153.4	11.5
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	56	75	64	-12.5	57.4	61.6	-6.8
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,046	1,045	1,072	-2.4	1,030.9	1,038.2	-0.7
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,892	3,956	3,305	17.8	3,600.3	3,110.2	15.8
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,742.5	1,733.0	1,674.5	4.1	1,646.5	1,709.5	-3.7
New Corporation (no.)	550	464	536	2.6	506.4	502.9	0.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	30,684.0	171,877.5	34,350.6	-10.7	85,810.7	83,079.9	3.3
Sales & Use Tax	1,828.3	89,110.9	5,281.7	-65.4	31,954.1	31,825.5	0.4
Motor Fuel Tax	7,959.9	2,812.1	8,480.9	-6.1	5,736.4	5,309.0	8.1
Individual Income Tax	7,655.1	49,327.1	5,647.4	35.6	27,283.4	26,235.7	4.0
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,481.1	463.8	2,168.8	-31.7	3,045.9	3,471.1	-12.3
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	642.8	641.7	634.9	1.2	650.1	629.4	3.3
Total Employed Persons	587.1	581.8	591.0	-0.7	596.4	591.3	0.9
Unemployed	55.6	59.9	43.8	26.9	53.9	38.2	41.1
Percent Total Labor Force	8.7	9.3	6.9	26.1	8.4	6.1	37.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	555.1	552.5	560.2	-0.9	560.9	557.5	0.6
Manufacturing	82.2	82.1	88.5	-7.1	86.0	89.0	-3.4
Mining	14.7	15.2	21.0	-30.0	17.4	20.2	-13.9
Contract Constructuion	24.6	23.7	24.0	2.5	26.9	28.3	-5.0
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.1	34.7	35.5	-1.1	36.2	34.6	4.6
Wholesale Trade	33.3	33.5	35.6	-6.5	34.7	35.6	-2.5
Retail Trade	96.0	95.6	92.6	3.7	96.2	94.6	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26.9	26.9	26.7	0.8	26.9	26.2	2.7
Services[c]	112.5	111.6	107.4	4.8	109.7	103.3	6.2
Federal Government	37.2	36.9	37.5	-0.8	37.4	37.2	0.5
State Government[d]	34.8	34.9	33.8	3.0	33.0	32.4	1.9
Local Government[d]	57.7	57.5	57.6	0.2	56.3	55.8	0.9
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.7	39.0	38.9	-0.5	38.3	39.9	-4.0
Mining	40.6	41.6	45.7	-11.2	41.1	42.6	-3.5
Contract Construction	36.4	36.4	36.6	-0.6	37.2	37.0	0.5
Wholesale Trade	36.4	36.1	36.7	-0.8	36.6	36.9	-0.8
Retail Trade	28.2	27.2	26.9	4.8	28.1	28.1	0.0
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	15,032.2	13,075.9	13,317.8	12.9	11,795.4	7,510.6	57.1
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	166,400	74,600	59,900	177.8	279,666.6	94,400.0	196.3
Residential	56,400	32,100	38,300	47.3	40,609.5	47,542.8	-14.6
Nonresidential	85,300	27,000	18,200	374.2	38,883.2	35,666.5	9.0
Public Works and Utilities	23,800	15,500	3,400	600.0	194,508.8	11,217.0	1,634.1
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	77,389.5	55,026.7	58,076.6	33.3	85,312.7	74,190.7	15.0
Residential	51,387.5	34,155.8	21,755.0	136.2	27,710.6	28,559.3	-3.0
Nonresidential	17,582.0	12,199.3	25,523.4	-31.1	36,462.6	30,391.5	20.0
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	8,420.0	8,671.6	10,798.2	-22.0	14,711.9	8,679.7	69.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	878	958	456	92.5	753.6	694.4	8.5
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	779,680	577,058	388,033	100.9	544,653.4	345,178.1	57.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	na	31,976	na	na	42,422.2	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	180.1	513.4	99.1	81.7	na	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	402.8	321.8	402.2	0.2	1,039.7	1,012.5	2.7
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	4,349	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	293.4	293.2	283.1	3.6	291.7	277.4	5.2
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	72,709	73,438	76,575	-5.1	75,387.4	77,228.4	-2.4
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	402,703	417,775	430,509	-6.5	425,155.2	427,737.0	-0.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	36,789	36,667	36,350	1.2	36,353.5	36,225.6	0.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	395,686	395,555	391,444	1.1	391,929.5	387,367.5	1.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	402,642	402,940	395,503	1.8	395,431.9	387,425.7	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	540	538	547	-1.3	543.7	550.4	-1.2
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	997.2	975.2	993.3	0.4	1,022.5	1,070.3	-4.5
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,589.0	3,348.8	3,746.4	-4.2	3,985.5	4,247.1	-6.2
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	1,795.8	na	na	1,997.2	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	7,785.4	na	na	8,079.6	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,366	1,205	1,758	-22.3	na	1,178.3	na
Copper (thous. metric tons)[g]	16,261	13,590	16,461	-1.2	15,652.7	17,042.1	-8.2

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	March 1983	Feb. 1983	March 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
					March 1983	March 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	392.3	391.1	394.8	-0.6	395.3	395.9	-0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	57.4	39.3	27.5	108.7	57.7	37.1	55.5
New Dwelling Units	636	735	199	219.6	471.3	316.1	49.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	6,107.4	6,290.9	6,030.1	1.3	6,251.9	5,779.5	8.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	286,569	286.416	282,953	1.3	283,782.0	279,337.7	1.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,199	23,079	22,930	1.2	22,842.6	22,664.5	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	295,030	295,877	290,952	1.4	290,204.8	284,629.1	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	400	402	399	0.3	400.9	404.2	-0.8
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	296.8	296.0	298.8	-0.7	298.9	300.3	-0.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.5	6.6	1.0	350.0	15.9	12.3	29.3
New Dwelling Units	17	52	2	750.0	23.0	14.7	56.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,002.0	5,152.5	4,965.3	0.7	5,106.8	4,628.4	10.3
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,733	57,812	57,738	0.0	57,214.8	55,728.5	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	140	142	147	-4.8	143.2	149.3	-4.1
Telephones in Service (Business)[h]	37,750	38,029	40,277	-6.3	39,347.2	41,182.1	-4.5
Telephones in Service (Residential)[h]	204,611	211,661	218,089	-6.2	214,698.1	216,154.6	-0.7
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	95.5	95.2	96.0	-0.5	96.6	95.7	0.9
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.0	0.9	1.1	81.8	1.8	3.0	-40.0
New Dwelling Units	13	6	15	-13.3	16.2	12.4	30.7
Postal Receipts[k]	434.3	480.0	458.1	-5.2	463.9	436.1	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,726	22,869	22,636	0.4	22,376.6	22,191.9	0.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	50	2.0	50.5	51.0	-1.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[i]	6,686	6,766	7,058	-5.3	6,949.2	7,070.6	-1.7
Telephones in Service (Residential)[i]	40,180	42,130	43,746	-8.2	42,953.0	43,611.8	-1.5
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.6	72.2	72.9	-0.4	71.7	71.0	1.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	9.6	7.3	4.7	104.3	11.0	16.7	-34.1
New Dwelling Units	100	96	37	170.3	105.3	151.0	-30.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	736.2	771.7	750.4	-1.9	785.3	751.4	4.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,952	54,815	55,353	-0.7	54,399.1	54,622.0	-0.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,030	5,991	6,022	0.1	5,964.9	6,034.0	-1.1
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	63,674	63,945	62,730	1.5	62,777.2	61,094.0	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	74	75	81	-8.6	77.2	79.7	-3.1
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	64.9	64.5	65.7	-1.2	64.6	64.6	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.5	2.4	1.0	150.0	3.8	4.2	-9.5
New Dwelling Units	20	30	7	185.7	38.8	39.4	-1.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	411.9	414.2	438.0	-6.0	435.8	419.7	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,494	16,585	16,252	1.5	16,738.0	16,442.0	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	30	31	34	-11.8	34.2	36.5	-6.3
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,090	6,174	6,451	-5.6	6,378.3	6,460.3	-1.3
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	36,650	38,060	40,743	-10.1	38,133.7	39,372.8	-3.2
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.0	11.8	12.2	-1.6	12.8	12.6	1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.1	0.8	2.3	-52.2	1.3	2.2	-40.9
New Dwelling Units	15	5	42	-64.3	29.8	31.3	-4.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	73.7	78.5	70.0	5.3	82.1	87.8	-6.5
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,707	9,694	9,583	1.3	9,641.7	9,370.9	2.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,828	1,818	1,806	1.2	1,833.4	1,770.3	3.6
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.3	12.1	12.1	1.7	12.2	11.8	3.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.4	1.6	6.9	-79.7	4.1	7.0	-41.4
New Dwelling Units	19	8	84	-77.4	33.9	70.5	-51.9
Postal Receipts (thous.)	98.2	110.4	71.6	37.2	107.9	98.0	10.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,374	6,388	5,832	9.3	6,069.8	5,405.9	12.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	944	952	804	17.4	885.9	779.5	13.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	6,905	5,961	5,557	24.3	5,652.2	4,886.4	15.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.3	31.3	32.5	-3.7	31.9	32.3	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	1.9	2.0	1.8	5.6	3.0	3.8	-21.1
New Dwelling Units	27	53	20	35.0	41.9	41.4	1.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	263.7	277.3	294.9	-10.6	277.6	276.4	0.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,534	24,540	24,274	1.1	24,507.2	25,487.0	-3.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,973	2,980	2,966	0.2	2,984.2	3,169.1	-5.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,406	26,459	26,060	1.3	25,045.7	24,447.8	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	46	46	47	-2.1	42.0	46.6	-9.9
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.2	18.9	20.4	-5.9	19.9	19.9	0.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.2	0.7	11.1	-80.2	2.4	3.6	-33.3
New Dwelling Units	11	10	19	-42.1	28.4	28.5	-0.4
Postal Receipts (thoue.)	71.1	82.6	78.4	-9.3	84.5	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,755	11,885	11,659	0.8	11,711.0	11,382.8	2.9
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,502	1,495	1,472	2.0	1,480.0	1,448.3	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,627	10,698	10,204	4.2	10,294.4	9,801.9	5.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.2	14.5	4.8
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.4	15.2	15.4	0.0	15.9	16.1	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.9	3.5	2.3	69.6	5.0	3.5	42.9
New Dwelling Units	70	51	42	66.7	55.4	62.3	-11.1
Postal Receipts (thous.)	137.6	114.1	141.1	-2.5	136.4	135.1	1.0
Electric Customers (Residential)	1,795	1,817	1,790	0.3	1,831.4	1,773.6	3.3
Electric Customers (Commercial)	313	352	350	-10.6	364.0	360.2	1.1

Duchesne

The consumer results show a very high level of retail leakage and an inadequate level of retail service in Duchesne. However, market size and projected growth to 1990 make retail business expansion or location in Duchesne high risk. The best opportunities are for a small business with limited inventory and start-up costs. The survey data suggest that a laundry or clothing store are probably the best suited opportunities for Duchesne.

Conclusion

For many small businesses subjective factors, i.e., management skill, customer loyalty, etc., enable them to operate profitably even though the objective data (population, income, retail space statistics) suggest otherwise. The force of entrepreneurial skill can offset unfavorable market conditions. An important element of entrepreneurial skill or a "good business sense" is an understanding of the market and the underlying economic forces of that market. This study provides small businessmen with the most recent information on energy development and its role in the Uintah Basin economy, as well as results on consumer shopping patterns, preferences and projected retail space needs. The study's description of the general framework of the Uintah Basin's commercial sector provides a data base from which to pursue the feasibility of a specific small business. To this end, an individual or firm can get assistance from the Small Business Development Center located at the University of Utah in using the results of the study to evaluate the feasibility of their particular retail business.

BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] The changes shown in the telephones in service figures for the Salt Lake area can be caused by switching to a new and more modern communication system with the same or improved capability but requiring fewer lines as well as changes in the existing telephones in service.
[g] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[h] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[i] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[j] Includes Orem and Springville
[k] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. In previous years, the postal receipt figure for the month of November included the total sales of two four-week periods. But in 1982, this double reporting occurred in the month of October.
na Not available.

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Public Employment in Utah Since World War II

By *Michael E. Christensen**

Public employment in the nation has been a topic of much concern both in scholarly publications and in the political arena for the past several years.[1] Much of this concern has risen out of the growing fiscal crises that have gripped state and local governments during recent years. But inflation and the growth of the federal government's share of the gross national product have also been important factors in increasing the scrutiny of the public sector.[2]

The purpose of this article is to give a statistical history of Utah public employment since World War II. The hope is that this rather long-term look at the public sector will create a better understanding than would otherwise exist. The article will first give a brief overview of national trends and then deal with the trends in Utah public employment.

National Trend Growth Years, 1955-1975

Up until the mid-1970's, public employment had been a handy target for critics of government growth. From 1950 to 1975, government growth (federal, state and local) in the United States accounted for one of every four new nonagricultural jobs. During the same period, government employment increased from 13.3 percent of the nation's work force to 19.1 percent. Interestingly, the area in which this growth took place was not at the federal level but among state and local governments, which increased their share of the nation's work force from 9.1 percent in 1950 to 15.5 percent in 1975.[3]

A close look at this public sector expansion indicates that the growth centered not in the normal bureaucratic jobs, but in educational employment as children of the postwar baby boom entered school. In local governments alone, 3 million of the 5.2 million new jobs created from 1950 to 1975 were in education.[4] Also important were the Vietnam War buildup, the Great Society, and other federal programs. During fiscal year 1980, for example, federal grants to state and local governments totaled $86.7 billion or 23 percent of those governments' expenditures.[5]

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National Trend Reversing, 1975-1982

In 1975, government growth patterns began to change. Government employment, as a percentage of the nation's nonagricultural work force, fell from a 1975 high of 19.1 percent to 17.9 percent in 1980.[6] Furthermore, recent projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics predict that government employment will continue to decline through the rest of this decade. Total government employment could fall as low as 15.4 percent by 1990. As with the rise in public employment, state and local governments will also be responsible for most of the decline. From its 1980 level of 14.8 percent, state and local public employment will fall to about 12.7 percent.[7]

Public Employment in Utah, 1945-1982

How do national trends compare to Utah's history of public employment? Has Utah mirrored the trends or broken from them? The purpose of this section is to answer such questions.

Utah Public Employment Statistics

The federal government employed more Utah public employees from 1945 to 1973 as shown in Chart 1 than did state or local government. In 1974, local governments became the largest public employer in Utah and continue to hold that ranking today. Federal employees are now second while state workers have always been last in terms of numbers.

Chart 1 points out trends of the three levels of government employment in Utah as well as Utah government as a whole. The total government work force in Utah reached an all time high of 30.9 percent in 1945. Within two years of the conclusion of World War II, public employment dropped to 22.4 percent. In 1952, public employment jumped up to 27 percent, but by the conclusion of the Korean War, had fallen to 23.3 percent. It remained on this plane for seven years, taking off again in 1964 to reach a postwar high of 29.9 percent by 1967. Since that time, public employment has fallen steadily – in 1982, standing at only 22.6 percent of the state work force – the lowest figure since 1947.[8]

Chart 1 shows Utah federal government employment running parallel to total Utah government employment. Until the last decade, the federal government has been the largest public employer in the state. Therefore, fluctuations in federal employment obviously caused fluctuations in total government employment. Not by coincidence, increases in federal employment correspond to international crises of World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam.

Since World War II, state and local government employment has had a much different history from that of the federal government. State government employment remained very stable from 1945 to 1959, rising only slightly. In 1960, this sector began to grow and peaked at 6.7 percent in 1971. Since then, state employment has gradually but consistently declined. In 1982, state government employment was 5.9 percent of the state nonagricultural work force.[9]

Local government employment also remained relatively constant for many years after World War II. In 1959, a steady and sustained growth began, peaking at 10.1 percent in 1966. In 1982, it stood at 9.9 percent.[10]

The long term trend for public employment in Utah, then, has been downward since World War II. The federal government was entirely responsible for that decline until 1971. In that year, state government began a modest but steady fall. At the same time, local government virtually stabilized.[11]

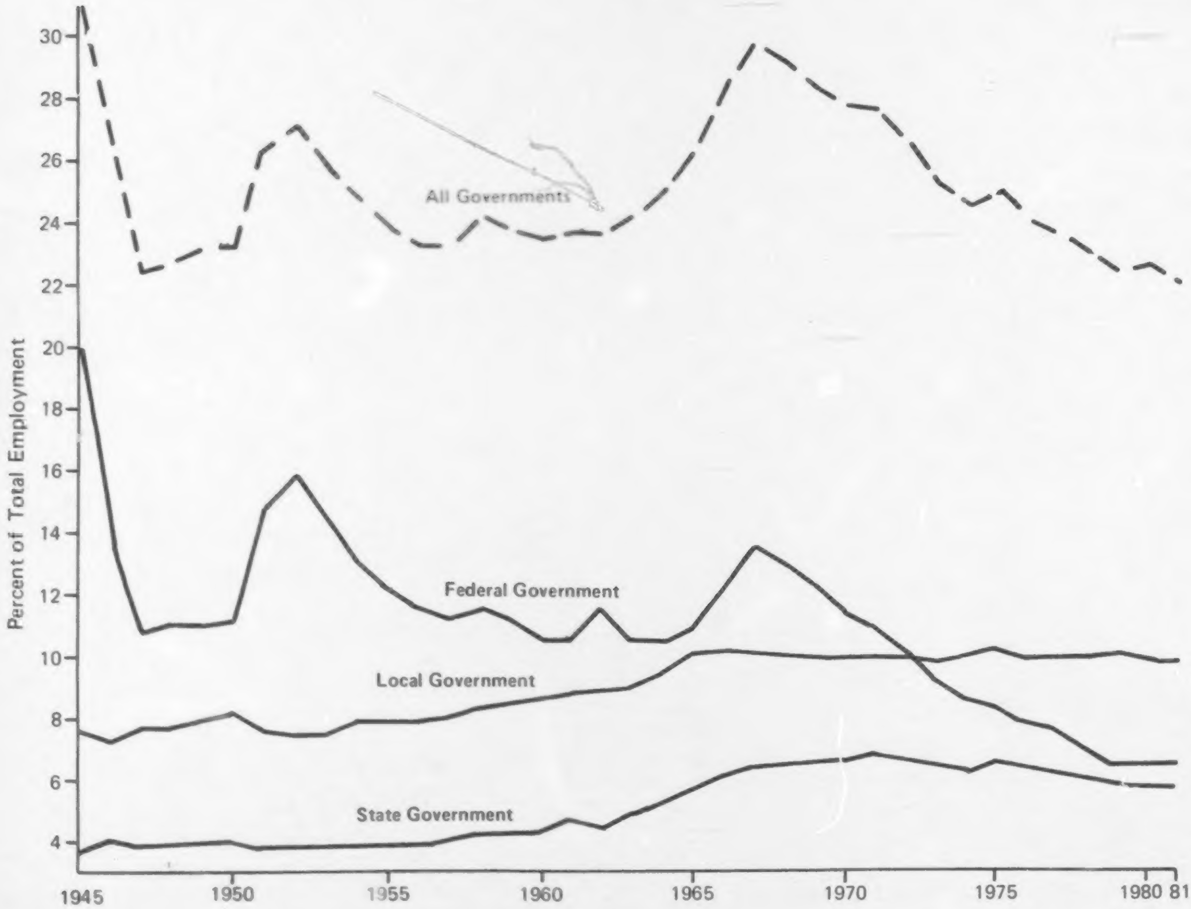
Utah Compared to the Nation

By comparing the history of public employment in Utah with the national trend, a clearer picture may be seen. The comparison, found in Chart 2, brings out several facts:

1. The national ratio of state and local government employment to total population has shown a marked increase from 1957 to 1975.
2. The number of Utah state and local employees not only matched the national trend but was higher through 1978.
3. In 1977, the number of Utah state and local employees per 10,000 population began to drop rapidly – three years before the national trend turned downward. In 1979, Utah dropped below the national ratio for the first time.

Chart 1

Government Employment in Utah 1945-1981



Source: Compiled from 1983 *Utah Statistical Abstract,* Tables IV-4 and VII-19.

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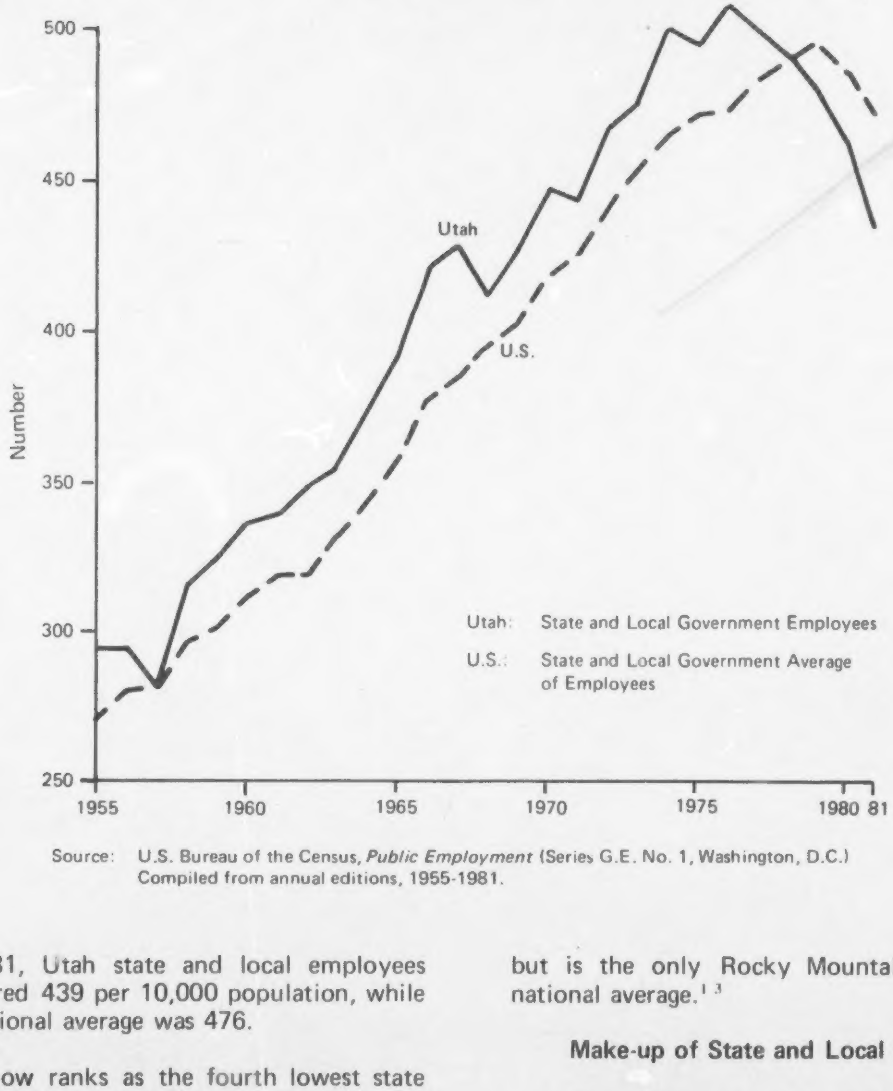
Chart 2

State and Local Government Employment, 1955-1981 per 10,000 Population



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment* (Series G.E. No. 1, Washington, D.C.) Compiled from annual editions, 1955-1981.

4. In 1981, Utah state and local employees numbered 439 per 10,000 population, while the national average was 476.

5. Utah now ranks as the fourth lowest state in the nation for the number of state and local employees per 10,000 population. Only Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Ohio have a lower ratio.[12]

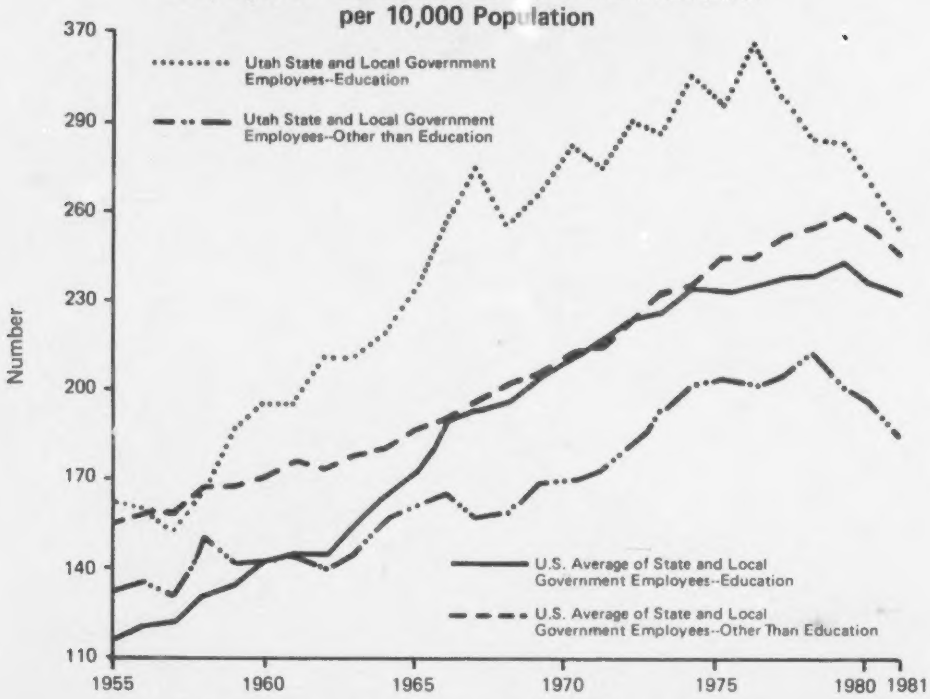
Currently, Utah state and local employees are even fewer in number when compared to those in neighboring states. State and local employees in the Rocky Mountain states number 521 per 10,000 population. Utah is not only well below this average but is the only Rocky Mountain state below the national average.[13]

Make-up of State and Local Employees

The make-up of state and local employees in Utah is similar to national averages in that education is the largest single employer. A difference, however, exists in the percentages of Utah public employees in education being much higher. Today nearly 50 percent of state employees work in the field of education. Other major state agencies are miniscule by comparison. They are: hospitals, 10 percent; highways, 6.8 percent; and natural resources, 5.3 percent. Local government employs

Chart 3

Utah and U.S. Average of State and Local Employees in Education and Other Than Education per 10,000 Population



Source: *Public Employment*, compiled from years 1955-1981.

an even larger percentage of its people in education, approximately 63 percent. In local government, education is followed by police at 6.2 percent and highways, 3.7 percent.[14]

As shown in Chart 3, the ratio of Utah state and local employees per 10,000 population in education has consistently been above the national average. During the 1950's, the national average was about 44 percent. During that same time, Utah was about 54 percent. In the 1960's, the national average rose to approximately 48 percent while Utah's average increased to 59 percent. Today those national and state averages are about the same.[15]

Despite these high percentages of public employees in education, Utah has been above the national average in pupil/teacher ratio and since that time has consistently been one of the top two states in the nation in this category.[16]

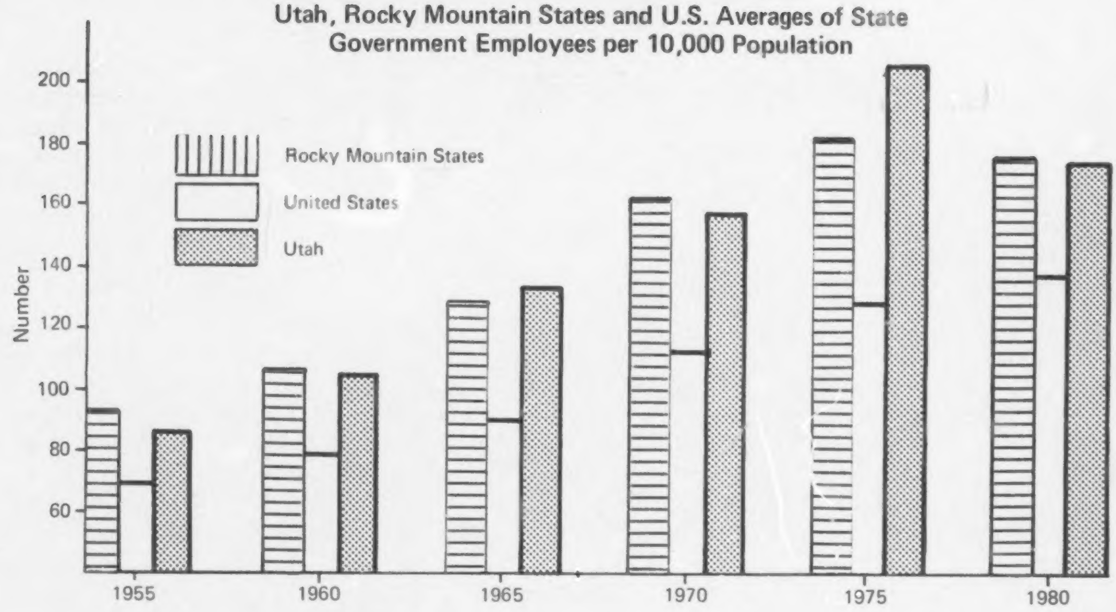
The opposite side of the coin regarding public employees is also significant. Because such a high percentage of Utah public employees work in education, those employed in fields other than education are few in number by national standards. Since 1961, Utah's state and local governments have consistently employed fewer people per 10,000 population to carry on functions of government other than education than has any other state.[17]

State Government

From 1955 until 1980, as shown in Chart 4, the national ratio of state government workers per 10,000 population changed. The upward trend did not reverse itself until 1981. For most of that period, Utah state government reflected the trend but on a higher scale. In 1977, Utah state employees per 10,000 population began to drop rapidly. This was four years before the national average turned downward. As a result, the gap between the national average and that of Utah narrowed. Still, Utah state employees number 171 per 10,000 population while the national average is 135.[18] However, other facts about this gap must be

Chart 4

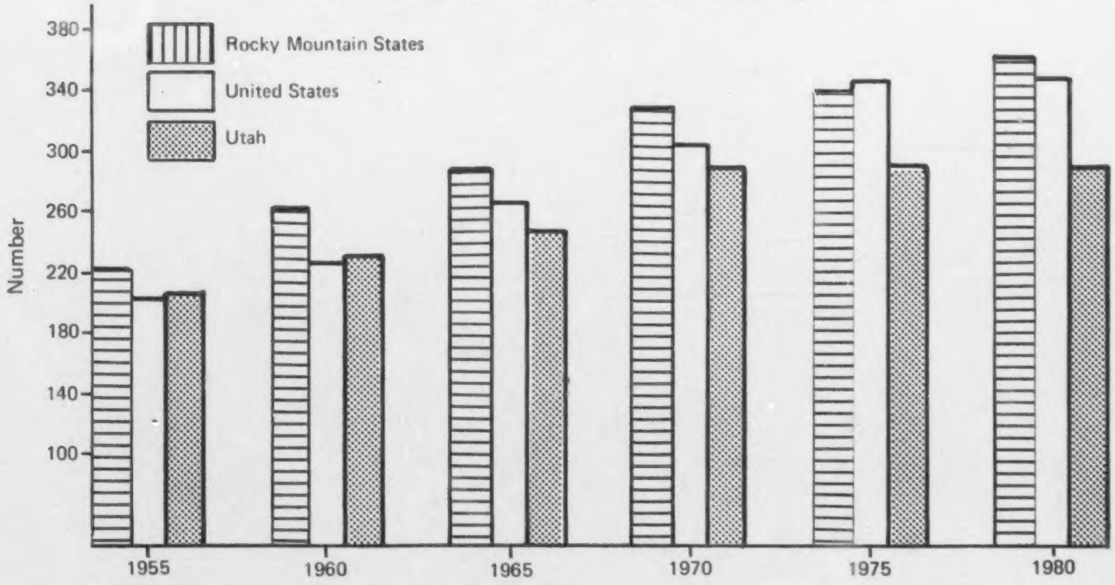
Utah, Rocky Mountain States and U.S. Averages of State Government Employees per 10,000 Population



Source: *Public Employment*, compiled from years 1955-81.

Chart 5

Utah, Rocky Mountain States and U.S. Averages of Local Government Employees per 10,000 Population



Source: *Public Employment*, compiled from years 1955-81.

considered. First, Utah is the 15th least populated state. Of the 14 states with smaller populations, the average number of state employees is 223 per 10,000 population. Second, all states with significantly lower state employee ratios have much larger populations, thus indicating economy in numbers. Third, Utah led the national trend of fewer state employees by four years and is one of the fastest growing states. This is further evidence that the gap between Utah and the national average will no doubt continue to shrink.

Local Government

Though the number of Utah local government employees, as indicated in Chart 5, have been below the national average since 1965, they too followed the postwar upward trend. But like Utah state employees, local employees began declining in numbers per 10,000 population earlier than did the rest of the nation. Utah local employees now rank sixth lowest in the nation per 10,000 population.[19]

Salaries

From 1945 to 1957, Utah public employees earned a monthly wage below the state nonagricultural average. In 1958, public employee wages rose above the state average. The positive spread grew steadily until 1971 when government employees received $62 more per month than the state average. Since that time the spread has been steadily shrinking, for government wages in Utah have grown slower than all the other sectors of the state's economy.[20]

Though public employees' wages have been above the state average in wages since 1958, they have ranked fifth out of the eight major sectors of the state's economy for the entire postwar period (see Chart 6). In 1981, for example, these sectors received the following monthly wages: mining, $2,200; transportation, communication and utilities, $1,803; construction, $1,559; manufacturing, $1,485; government, $1,241; finance, insurance and real estate, $1,169; services, $982; and trade, $910. The average for all these sectors amounted to $1,232. Utah government employees' average wages are $9 above the average monthly nonagricultural wage.[21] Interestingly, it is only because of the significant gap between the two lowest categories and the other six that public employees climb above the state average. Furthermore, the two lowest categories (services and trade) are two of the largest employing sectors with high percentages of entry level, non-skilled jobs. These sectors are also the least affected by unions.[22]

Though state public employees' wages may be slightly above the state average, their wages are below national and surrounding states' averages as shown in Table 1. Utah state government employees' wages are about 15 percent lower than the average wage of their counterparts in neighboring states and 10 percent lower than the national average of state employees.

Local government average wages are equal to their neighboring counterparts and 5 percent below the national average of local governments. When various levels of government are broken down, some interesting aspects are visible. As Table 1 shows, there is only one level of local government in which Utah public employees are above the national and Rocky Mountain state averages, i.e., the counties. Utah county employees average a wage that is 7 percent and 13 percent above national and Rocky Mountain state averages, respectively. Utah municipal employees split the averages. They are 6 percent above the Rocky Mountain average and only slightly below the national average.[23]

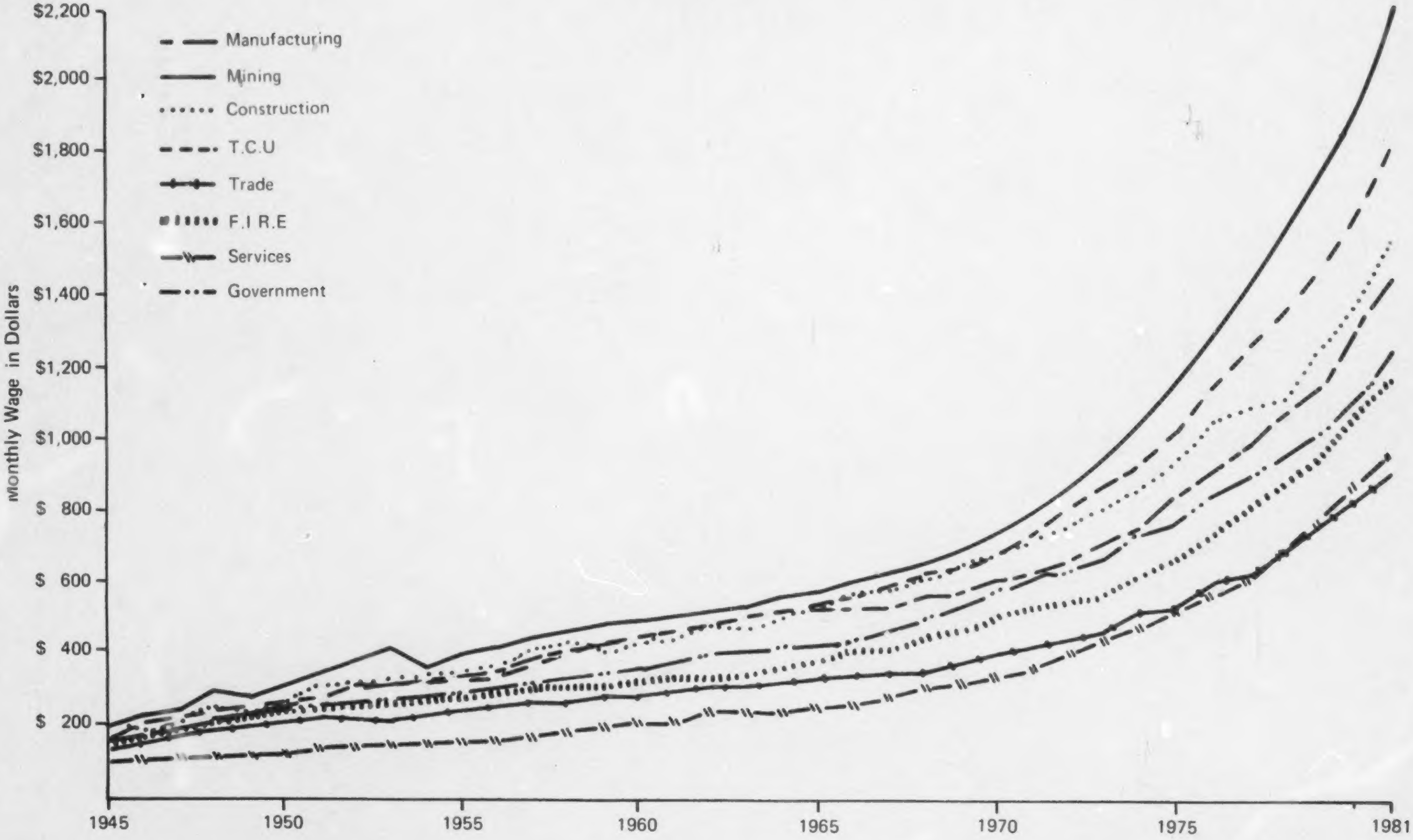
Ranking the various levels of Utah public employees' salaries with national and Rocky Mountain averages, as shown in Table 2, shows a diversity in government employees across the nation. In none of the four government levels do the three rankings agree. The best example is county government. Utah county employees are the second highest paid public employees in the state. On the national and Rocky Mountain levels, they are the lowest. Utah state employees, conversely, rank only third in the state, while on the national and Rocky Mountain level the rankings are first and second respectively.[24]

Utah's ranking of public employees' wages among the Rocky Mountain states is low at all levels. Overall, Utah ranks fifth out of the eight Rocky Mountain states in average wages for state and local employees. Broken down, state employees rank seventh, county employees third, municipal employees fourth, and school districts sixth.[25]

The final breakdown in public employees' wages is the disparity between those involved in education and those in fields other than education.

Chart 6

Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wage by Major Industrial Group 1945-1981



Source: 1983 *Utah Statistical Abstract*, Table IV-5.

Table 1

1981 Average Monthly Salaries for Public Employees Utah, Rocky Mountain States and United States

	Utah	Rocky Mountain States	United States
Total, State and Local	$1,373	$1,446	$1,464
State	1,365	1,583	1,507
Total Local	1,378	1,375	1,447
Counties	1,402	1,219	1,300
Municipalities	1,523	1,440	1,529
School Districts	1,332	1,404	1,461

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment* (Series G.E. No. 1, Washington, D.C.) 1981, compiled from Table 9.

Table 2

Ranking of Public Employees by Salary, 1981

United States Ranking		Rocky Mountain Ranking		Utah Ranking	
Municipal	$1,523	State	$1,583	Municipal	$1,523
State	1,507	Municipal	1,440	County	1,402
School District	1,461	School District	1,404	State	1,365
County	1,300	County	1,219	School District	1,365

Source: *Public Employment* in 1981, compiled from Table 9.

At both the national and Rocky Mountain level, wages for employees in education are higher than wages for employees in other fields. In Utah, however, just the opposite is true. At every level of Utah government, employees in fields other than education average a higher wage than those in education. The exception is in county government where wages are the same.

The main reason for this seems to be a significantly below average wage for noninstructional staff. The average monthly wage for teachers in Utah, shown in Chart 7, is below but close to national and Rocky mountain averages.[26] However, the average wage for noninstructional staff in Utah is dramatically lower than averages in the nation or Rocky Mountain states. The average monthly wage of these employees on the national level is $1,329; for the Rocky Mountain states, $1,379; and for Utah, $989.[27] Presently, Utah ranks 46th in the nation and lowest in surrounding states for noninstructional staff wages in education. According to the Utah Public Employees Association, the main reason for this disparity is that Utah does not have an educational staff salary act.[28]

Utah Tax Rates

As with any government, taxes are the basis for operation and the means by which employees are paid. Since World War II, Utah state and local taxes have been below both national and Rocky Mountain states' tax averages. The disparity between national and Rocky Mountain states' tax averages on the one hand and Utah's on the other hand has actually been widening. In 1953, the national average of state and local taxes per capita was $134, while the Rocky Mountain states' average was $151. Utah's totaled $128 or about 5 percent less than the national average and 15 percent lower than the Rocky Mountain average. By 1980, the national average had increased to $987 per capita and the Rocky Mountain average to $1,000. Utah's state and local taxes increased to $840 or about 15 percent less than the national and Rocky Mountain states' average.[29]

Conclusions

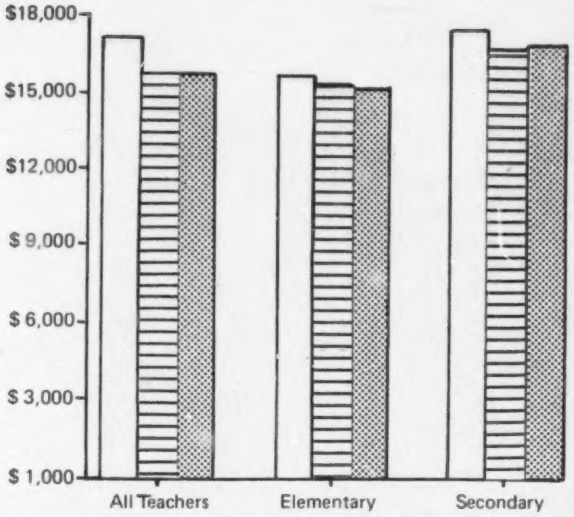
1. Though public employment in Utah has fluctuated since World War II, the long term trend has been downward. The main reason for the fluctuations was federal employment which rose during World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam. Since 1967, public employment has fallen steadily and is now at its lowest level in 38 years. Again, federal employment has been the main reason for this drop. Federal employment has fallen from 13.5 percent of the state's work force in 1967 to 6.6 percent in 1982.
2. State and local government employment has had a much different trend than has federal employment since World War II. Utah state and local government employment remained very stable from 1945 to about 1957. In 1958, these two sectors began a gradual but sustained growth. Local government employment peaked in 1966 at 10.1 percent, dropping only slightly to 9.9 percent by 1982. State government employment peaked at 6.7 percent in 1971, and since then, has moderately but steadily fallen, and now stands at 5.9 percent.
3. The upward trend of state and local government employment in Utah paralleled a national trend. This trend covered the years from 1955 to 1972. The main reason for this growth was an increase in the number of teachers. Education absorbed the vast majority of the new state and local government jobs being created in Utah and the nation. The downward trend has the same cause – a decline in the number of students entering school – and hence, a decline in the number of new teaching positions.
4. Historically, the ratio of Utah state and local employees per 10,000 population has been above the national public employee averages. In 1977, this situation changed and the decline led a downward trend for the nation by three years. Utah's drop was such that the state now has fewer state and local employees per 10,000 population than any Rocky Mountain state and is fourth lowest in the nation.
5. The majority of Utah state and local employees, as well as the nation's, are employed in education. The difference is that Utah percentages of public employees in education has been traditionally higher than national averages. Today, 50 percent of state employees and about 63 percent of

local employees are in education. As a result of this high employment in education, Utah state and local governments have the fewest employees per 10,000 population in fields other than education than any other state in the nation.

6. Utah public employees' average wages rank fifth out of the eight major sectors of the state's economy and have been fifth for the entire postwar period. They also rank below both the national and Rocky Mountain averages. Compared to the Rocky Mountain states, Utah teachers (elementary and secondary) rank fifth, state employees seventh, county employees third, municipal employees fourth, and school districts fifth. In all of these categories but one, Utah public employees' wages are below the national averages also. The county employee is the exception, with his or her wages slightly above the national average.
7. Historically, Utah's state and local taxes have been below the national and Rocky Mountain state averages. Since the early 1950's, the gap has been widening. In 1980, Utah's state and local taxes per capita were about 15 percent lower than both the national and the Rocky Mountain states average.[30]
8. Projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that the downward trend in government employment will continue through the rest of this decade. Total government as a percentage of the nation's nonagricultural work force should drop from the 1980 level of 17.9 percent to somewhere between 16.3 percent and 15.4 percent by 1990. For the same period, state and local government figures should fall from 14.8 percent to somewhere between 13.4 percent and 12.7 percent. Federal government should decline only slightly from the 1980 level of 3.1 percent to about 2.7 percent. Utah should follow this national downward pattern with the possible exception of local government. Since the growth rate of Utah school children is expected to be higher than the national average, local government may not be able to shrink significantly if teachers are to be provided for this growing school age population.

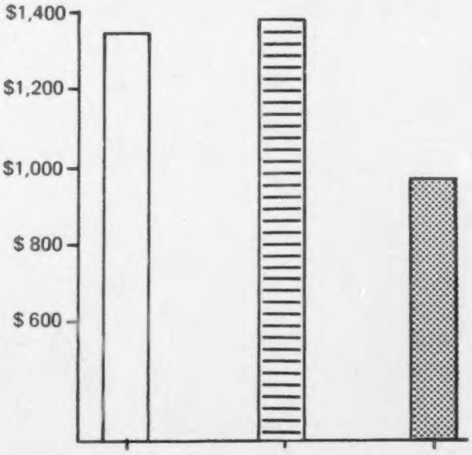
Chart 7

Utah, Rocky Mountain States and United States Teachers' Annual Salaries for 1981



Source: 1981 *U.S. Statistical Abstract,* p. 151, Table 250.

Utah, Rocky Mountain States and United States Average Monthly Salaries for Noninstructional Employees in Education, 1981



Source: *Public Employment* in 1981, compiled from Table 12.

☐ United States

▨ Rocky Mountain States

▥ Utah

ENDNOTES

1. Bahl, et al., ed., *Public Employment and State and Local Government Finance,* (Ballinger Publishing Co. Cambridge, Mass. 1980), see especially chapters 1,2,5 and 6. For more local examples see Deseret News, January 16, 1983 13A, and January 21, 1983, 10A.

2. Bahl, *Public Employment*: 31.

3. John S. Tucker, "Government Employment: An Era of Slow Growth," *Monthly Labor Review*, (Vol. 104, October 1981): 19-20.

4. Tucker, "Government Employment: An Era of Slow Growth": 20, and Bahl, *Public Employment*: 3-15.

5. Tucker: 20.

6. Tucker: 20.

7. Tucker: 25.

8. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract,* (Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City): Table IV-4.

9. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract,* compiled from the following tables: IV-4, VII-19.

10. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract,* Table IV-4, IV-5 and VII-19.

11. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract,* Table IV-4, IV-5 and VII-19.

12. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, (Washington, D.C.). Compiled from annual editions from 1946 to 1981. See also U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment*, (Series G.E., No. 1, Washington, D.C.). Compiled from annual editions from 1955 to 1981.

13. *1981 Statistical Abstract of the United States.* The author defines the Rocky Mountain states in this article as: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

14. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract,* Tables VII-20, VII-22.

15. *Public Employment* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Compiled from annual editions.

16. Utah Education Association, *Research Bulletin* (Salt Lake City). Compiled from annual editions 1953 to 1982. Since 1968, Utah has had the highest pupil/teacher ratio in the nation except for: 1) 1974, when Arkansas had a 25.0 average and Utah was second with a 24.5 average; and 2) 1979 and 1980 when Michigan was highest with an average of 23.9 and 23.23 respectively. For those same years Utah averaged 23.4 and 23.2 respectively.

17. *Public Employment*, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* Compiled from annual editions.

18. *Public Employment*, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States.*

19. *Public Employment* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. The states with lower number of local employees per 10,000 population are: Hawaii — 118; Rhode Island — 245; Delaware — 255; Kentucky — 257; and Vermont — 263.

20. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract*. (Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City), compiled from Table IV-5. The average annual wage increase for the state's major sectors from 1971 to 1981 is as follows: mining, 10.9%; services, 10.0%; transportation, communication, and utilities, 9.4%; manufacturing, 8.6%; finance, insurance and real estate, 8.1%; construction, 7.9%; trade, 7.7%; and government, 7.2%. The state average for the period was 8.3%.

21. *1983 Utah Statistical Abstract.* (Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City), compiled from Table IV-5. The average annual wage increase for the state's major sectors for the entire postwar period is as follows: mining, 6.5%; transportation, communication, and utilities, 6.4%; manufacturing, 6.0%; construction, 5.6%; government, 5.5%; services, 5.4%; finance, insurance and real estate, 5.4%; and trade, 4.1%. The state average for the period was 4.7%.

22. Interview with Kent Rimmasch, Utah Job Service Labor Economist. February 25, 1983. Notes in possession of author.

23. *Public Employment in 1981*, Table 9, pp. 16-19.

24. *Public Employment,* Table 9.

25. *Public Employment,* Table 9.

26. *1981 U.S. Statistical Abstract*: Table 250, p. 151. The actual wages for all teachers nationwide in 1981 was as follows: U.S. average, $17,300; Rocky Mountain average, $16,600; and Utah $16,600. For secondary school wages: U.S. average, $17,700; Rocky Mountain average, $17,100; and Utah, $17,400. For elementary school wages: U.S. average, $16,900; Rocky Mountain average, $16,300; and Utah $16,100.

27. *Public Employment in 1981*. Compiled from Table 12.

28. Interview with Wm. David Patton, Research Director, Utah Public Employees Association, February 24, 1983. Notes in possession of author.

29. *U.S. Statistical Abstract.* Compiled from annual editions from 1953 to 1981.

30. There are other methods in which local taxes are measured other than on a per capita basis as mentioned. In each of these methods Utah ranks differently. For 1980 in state and local taxes per capita in the age group 20-64, Utah ranks 25th; as a percentage of personal income, Utah ranks 12th, and, finally, per household, Utah ranks 19th. The average of all these categories places Utah 22nd. See *Statistical Review of Government in Utah*, (Utah Foundation, Salt Lake City, 1982 edition), 38.

Utah Business Statistics

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
					April 1983	April 1982	% Chg.
Agriculture							
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing (thous. of dol.)	na	43,351	53,648	na	na	46,024.8	na
Livestock and Livestock Products (thous. of dol.)	na	35,662	45,901	na	na	33,802.4	na
Crops (thous. of dol.)	na	7,689	7,747	na	na	12,222.3	na
Avg. Prices Rec'd by Farmers (15th of each mo.)(dol.):							
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thou.)	60.8	61.6	62.4	-2.6	na	58.5	na
Lambs (cwt)	57.6	57.0	54.2	6.3	na	53.1	na
Turkeys (per lb.)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Milk, Wholesale (cwt)	12.9	12.8	12.8	0.8	na	13.4	na
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	77.0	72.0	62.0	24.2	na	65	na
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight):							
Cattle (thous. of lbs)	21,252	24,066	na	na	na	na	na
Sheep and Lambs (thous. of lbs.)	278	314.0	na	na	na	na	na
Hogs and Pigs (thous. of lbs.)	4,085	4,471	na	na	na	na	na
Finance							
Loans, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	3,994	3,922	3,551	12.5	3,874.0	3,424.6	13.1
Investments, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,054	1,036	993	6.1	1,005.7	960.9	4.7
Deposits, Total, Utah Member Banks (mil. of dol.)[a]	4,968	4,995	4,381	13.4	4,680.3	4,175.2	12.1
Demand Deposits of Banks, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	45	56	58	-22.4	56.3	61.4	-8.3
Other Demand Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[a]	1,049	1,046	1,018	3.1	1,033.5	1,033.0	0.1
Time Deposits, Total, Utah (mil. of dol.)[b]	3,875	3,892	3,305	17.3	3,647.8	3,137.3	16.3
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)[b]	1,739.8	1,742.5	1,650.9	5.4	1,653.9	1,701.2	-2.8
New Corporation (no.)	515	550	527	-2.3	505.4	501.7	0.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)							
Total Tax Collections	52,627.4	30,684.0	55,602.0	-5.4	85,562.8	82,729.2	3.4
Sales & Use Tax	6,029.4	1,828.3	6,717.0	-10.2	31,896.8	32,050.9	-0.5
Motor Fuel Tax	3,757.9	7,959.9	4,771.6	-21.2	5,651.9	5,348.8	5.7
Individual Income Tax	18,830.8	7,655.1	14,078.0	33.8	27,679.5	26,162.7	5.8
Corporation Franchise Tax	12,063.3	1,481.1	18,856.8	-36.0	2,479.8	3,088.7	-19.7
Employment							
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	643.9	642.8	637.3	1.0	650.7	630.9	3.1
Total Employed Persons	592.6	587.1	594.1	-0.3	596.3	592.1	0.7
Unemployed	51.3	55.6	43.2	18.8	54.6	39.0	40.0
Percent Total Labor Force	8.0	8.7	6.8	17.7	8.5	6.2	37.1
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	557.8	555.1	560.7	-0.5	560.7	558.3	0.4
Manufacturing	82.7	82.2	87.8	-5.8	85.6	89	-3.8
Mining	14.4	14.7	20.2	-28.7	16.9	20.5	-17.6
Contract Constructuion	25.6	24.6	25.4	0.8	26.9	28.2	-4.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	35.3	35.1	35.7	-1.1	36.2	34.8	4.0
Wholesale Trade	33.4	33.3	35.5	-5.9	34.5	35.7	-3.4
Retail Trade	97.4	96.0	92.7	5.1	96.6	94.6	2.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27.0	26.9	26.8	0.8	26.9	26.2	2.7
Services[c]	112.3	112.5	108.0	4.0	110.1	103.6	6.3
Federal Government	37.4	37.2	37.9	-1.3	37.4	37.3	0.3
State Government[d]	34.7	34.8	33.2	4.5	33.1	32.4	2.2
Local Government[d]	57.7	57.7	57.3	0.7	56.3	55.8	0.9
Average Weekly Hours							
Manufacturing	38.8	38.7	38.2	1.6	38.4	39.7	-3.3
Mining	40.4	40.6	38.8	4.1	41.2	42.3	-2.6
Contract Construction	36.4	36.4	37.0	-1.6	37.2	36.9	0.8
Wholesale Trade	36.6	36.4	36.6	0.0	36.6	36.9	-0.8
Retail Trade	28.2	28.2	27.8	1.4	28.1	28.1	0.0
Amount of Unemployment Comp. (thous. of dol.)	10,682.6	15,032.2	11,826.9	-9.7	11,700.0	7,851.1	49.0
Construction							
Total Construction (thous. of dol.)	136,500	166,400	67,400	102.5	285,424.9	92,766.7	207.7
Residential	90,400	56,400	42,700	111.7	44,584.5	47,726.1	-6.6
Nonresidential	26,100	86,300	18,300	42.6	39,533.2	34,349.8	15.1
Public Works and Utilities	21,100	23,800	6,300	219.1	195,658.8	10,708.7	1,727.1
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)[e]	97,134.7	77,389.5	71,360.5	36.1	87,460.6	74,454.6	17.5
Residential	59,111.4	51,387.5	40,717.7	45.2	29,243.4	28,965.6	1.0
Nonresidential	29,949.1	17,582.0	20,529.9	45.9	37,247.5	30,022.2	24.1
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	8,074.2	8,420.0	10,112.9	-20.2	14,542.0	8,906.7	63.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,261	878	610	106.7	807.9	672.2	20.2
Tourism/Travel							
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)	602,542	779,680	338,372	78.1	566,667.6	348,072.7	62.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	31,559	29,125	na	na	na	na	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	14.7	180.1	21.0	-30.0	na	na	na
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	662.6	402.8	793.9	-16.5	1,028.8	1,009.2	1.9
General							
New Cars and Truck Sales	na	na	3,699	na	na	na	na
C.P.I. (National Index -- 1967 = 100)	295.5	293.4	284.3	3.9	292.6	278.8	5.0
Telephones in Service. (Business)[f]	71,912	72,709	76,574	-6.1	74,998.9	77,178.1	-2.8
Telephones in Service. (Residential)	381,676	402,703	427,568	-10.7	421,330.9	428,331.0	-1.6
Electric Customers (Commercial)[g]	38,421	38,420	37,956	1.2	38,009.0	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)[g]	405,546	405,021	401,437	1.0	401,558.6	na	na
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	402,934	402,642	396,748	1.6	395,947.4	388,199.2	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	540	540	552	-2.2	542.7	549.3	-1.2
Production							
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,152.2	997.2	1,103.2	4.4	1,026.6	1,064.8	-3.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,066.8	3,589.0	3,607.7	12.7	4,024.2	4,230.6	-4.9
Crude Oil Production (thous. of bbls.)	na	na	2,016.9	na	na	1,995.9	na
Natural Gas Production (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	na	8,462.7	na	na	8,148.4	na
Coal (thous. short tons)[p]	1,247	1,366	1,545	-19.3	na	1,239.4	na
Copper (thous. metric tons)[h]	15,529	16,261	17,986	-13.7	15,448.0	17,209.1	-10.2

Utah Business Statistics

MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING DISTRICT STATISTICAL DATA	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average April 1983	12 Month Average April 1982	% Chg.
Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Weber, Morgan							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	394.9	392.3	394.5	0.1	395.3	396.3	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (Mil. of dol.)	55.4	57.4	46.5	19.1	58.4	38.0	53.7
New Dwelling Units	895	636	307	191.5	520.3	309.3	68.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	6,439.6	6,107.4	6,069.4	6.1	6,282.8	5,805.7	8.2
Electric Customers (Residential)	287,210	286,569	282,987	1.5	284,133.9	279,860.7	1.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)	23,157	23,199	22,795	1.6	22,872.8	22,706.2	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	295,894	295,030	291,825	1.4	290,543.9	285,090.1	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	400	400	404	-1.0	400.6	402.8	-0.6
Salt Lake City							
Non-Ag. Employment (Salt Lake and Tooele)(thous.)	298.5	296.8	297.7	0.3	299.0	300.6	-0.5
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.3	4.5	9.5	-75.8	15.3	12.5	22.4
New Dwelling Units	8	17	49	-83.7	19.6	74.8	-73.8
Postal Receipts (thous.)	5,267.6	5,002.0	4,965.3	6.1	5,132.0	4,657.5	10.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	57,792	57,733	58,060	-0.5	57,192.5	55,773.0	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Induatrial)	139	140	147	-5.4	142.5	148.4	-4.0
Telephones in Service (Business)	37,447	37,750	40,274	-7.0	39,111.6	41,070.7	-4.8
Telephones in Service (Residential)	196,103	204,611	218,336	-10.2	212,845.4	216,403.9	-1.6
Ogden							
Non-Ag. Employment (Weber, Morgan, Davis)(thous.)	96.3	95.5	96.8	-0.5	96.6	95.8	0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.3	2.0	2.0	15.0	1.8	2.8	-35.7
New Dwelling Units	17	13	9	88.9	16.9	9.7	74.2
Postal Receipts[k]	475.8	434.3	493.5	-3.6	462.4	438.9	5.4
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	22,681	22,726	22,615	0.3	22,382.1	22,219.0	0.7
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	51	51	50	2.0	50.6	50.9	-0.6
Telephones in Service (Business)[j]	6,578	6,686	7,050	-6.7	6,909.9	7,072.7	-2.3
Telephones in Service (Residential)[j]	37,980	40,180	43,868	-13.4	42,462.3	43,626.1	-2.7
Mountainlands (Utah, Wasatch, Summit Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	71.8	72.6	72.7	-1.2	71.6	71.1	0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	18.4	9.6	8.6	114.0	11.8	16.4	-28.1
New Dwelling Units	202	100	97	108.3	114.1	145.2	-21.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	803.9	736.2	796.6	0.9	785.9	753.2	4.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	54,897	54,952	55,463	-1.0	54,351.9	54,759.3	-0.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	6,023	6,030	6,108	-1.4	5,957.8	6,057.8	-1.7
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	64,269	63,674	63,293	1.5	62,858.5	61,263.4	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	75	74	81	-7.4	76.7	79.7	-3.8
Provo							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)(Utah Co.)	64.8	64.9	65.7	-1.4	64.5	64.7	-0.3
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.0	2.5	1.9	57.9	3.9	4.1	-4.9
New Dwelling Units	20	20	14	42.9	39.3	36.6	7.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	431.6	411.9	441.0	-2.1	435.0	420.0	3.6
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	16,982	16,494	16,700	1.7	16,761.5	15,966.2	5.0
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	30	30	34	-11.8	33.9	34.6	-2.0
Telephones in Service (Business)[k]	6,017	6,090	6,443	-6.6	6,342.8	6,465.8	-1.9
Telephones in Service (Residential)[k]	32,314	36,650	37,404	-13.6	37,709.5	39,391.0	-4.3
Central Utah (Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	11.9	12.0	12.7	-6.3	12.7	12.6	0.8
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	8.9	1.1	1.1	709.1	2.0	2.2	-9.1
New Dwelling Units	16	15	14	14.3	30.0	30.1	-0.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	71.9	73.7	87.1	-17.5	80.8	88.4	-8.6
Electric Customers (Residential)	9,746	9,707	9,582	1.7	9,655.4	9,401.8	2.7
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,845	1,828	1,841	0.2	1,833.7	1,779.4	3.1
Uintah Basin (Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	12.3	12.3	12.3	0.0	12.2	11.8	3.4
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	4.1	1.4	7.4	-44.6	3.8	7.4	-48.7
New Dwelling Units	38	19	84	-54.8	30.1	74.0	-59.3
Postal Receipts (thous.)	107.3	98.2	79.3	35.3	110.2	96.4	14.3
Electric Customers (Residential)	6,326	6,374	5,867	7.8	6,108.1	5,463.8	11.8
Electric Customers (Commercial)	955	944	824	15.9	896.8	786.6	14.0
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	5,804	6,905	5,309	-98.9	5,214.7	4,922.2	5.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	5	5	5	0.0	4.5	4.6	-2.2
Bear River (Box Elder, Cache, Rich Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	31.7	31.3	32.4	-2.2	31.8	32.3	-1.6
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.5	1.9	2.1	66.7	3.1	3.5	-11.4
New Dwelling Units	46	27	32	43.8	43.1	39.0	10.5
Postal Receipts (thous.)	275.1	263.7	293.4	-6.2	276.1	276.5	-0.1
Electric Customers (Residential)	24,507	24,534	24,423	0.3	24,514.2	25,383.6	-3.4
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,975	2,973	2,970	0.2	2,984.6	3,147.9	-5.2
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	26,412	26,406	26,100	1.2	25,071.7	24,513.1	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	45	46	47	-4.3	41.8	46.8	-10.7
Southeastern (Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	19.5	19.2	20.3	-3.9	19.8	20.2	-2.0
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	2.9	2.2	1.6	81.3	2.5	3.4	-26.5
New Dwelling Units	19	11	21	-9.5	28.2	26.5	6.4
Postal Receipts (thous.)	75.1	71.1	80.5	-6.7	84.1	na	na
Electric Customers (Residential)[g]	11,685	11,755	11,705	-0.2	11,709.3	11,428.1	2.5
Electric Customers (Commercial)[g]	1,469	1,502	1,475	-0.4	1,479.5	1,453.3	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	10,555	10,627	10,221	3.3	10,322.2	9,844.0	4.9
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	15	15	15	0.0	15.2	14.6	4.1
Southwestern (Beaver, Iron, Washington, Garfield, Kane Counties)							
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	15.7	15.4	15.7	0.0	15.9	16.1	-1.2
Auth. Permit Construction (mil. of dol.)	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	5.0	3.3	51.5
New Dwelling Units	45	70	55	-18.2	54.6	54.7	-0.2
Postal Receipts (thous.)	147.9	137.6	138.4	6.9	137.2	135.3	1.4
Electric Customers (Residential)	11,175	11,130	11,410	-2.1	11,098.5	na	na
Electric Customers (Commercial)	1,997	1,944	1,943	2.8	1,985.0	na	na

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BUSINESS STATISTICS
Sources and Footnotes

Sources:

Agriculture farm marketings, livestock slaughter, farm prices: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Loans, Investments, Deposits: Federal Reserve reports
Savings, Savings and Loan Association: Utah savings and loan institutions
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Construction: Dodge Construction Statistics and BEBR
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, statistics service
Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service; Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Truck and car sales: Utah Automobile Dealers Registrations Service Company
Telephone, electric, natural gas customers: cooperating Utah utility companies
Net electric power utilized: cooperating Utah power companies
Crude oil to refineries: cooperating Utah oil refineries
Copper production: U.S. Bureau of Mines
Coal production: U.S. Department of Energy
Oil and gas production: State of Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

Footnotes:

[a] End of Period, includes member banks of Federal Reserve System
[b] As of the close of business on last day of the month
[c] Includes nonprofit and religious
[d] Includes public schools and colleges
[e] Total new construction plus additions, alterations and repairs
[f] The changes shown in the telephones in service figures for the Salt Lake area can be caused by switching to a new and more modern communication system with the same or improved capability but requiring fewer lines as well as changes in the existing telephones in service.
[g] Beginning with this issue, the numbers of electric customers have been revised for the state and Southeastern District due to the acquisition of C.P. National customers to UP&L.
[h] Beginning January 1979, data reported in metric tons; to convert metric tons to short tons, multiply by 1.10231
[i] Includes Salt Lake County and Bountiful
[j] Includes Weber and Morgan Counties
[k] Includes Orem and Springville
[p] Preliminary
na Not available.

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